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"As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving to their Opinions a Maximum of "Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the "Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction." JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

NARRATIVE *of a* TOUR *through* BENGAL, BAHAR, *and* OUDE, *to* AGRA, DELHI, *and other* PLACES *in the* INTERIOR *of* HINDUSTAN, *undertaken in the* YEARS, 1794, 1795, 1796, *and* 1797.

HAVING received several pressing solicitations to visit the camp of Dowlett Ras Scindia, and being assured of powerful recommendations from gentlemen of consequence in the Company's service, which would protect me during my journey, and in some measure secure a safe return, whenever I felt disposed to quit the Marattah Dominions; I resolved to proceed from Calcutta towards Hindustan, the latter end of the year 1794. A previous residence of several years in the country, both at Madras and Bengal, had afforded me ample opportunities of studying the language, disposition, and characterestic traits of the natives; acquirements indispensably necessary to a traveller in India, and more particularly on the North West side of the Peninsula, where the manners and prejudices of the inhabitants assume a original aspect, and where an European is regarded as a *rara avis*, often heard of, but seldom seen.

There are two modes of travelling in Bengal—by land and by water. The Ganges, which traverses the whole extent of this country and its dependencies from its first entrance into the plains of Hindustan, through the rocks of Hurdwar to its final disemboguement into the Bay of Bengal, affords every facility to the traveller in the transportation of himself and baggage. A budgerow for his own accommodation, and a common boat for his servants, will contain every thing requisite, and is not by any means so expensive as travelling by land. A very comfortable budgerow may be purchased for about six or eight hundred rupees, and a servants' boat for less than one hundred; both of which may be disposed of at one of the frontier stations for at least prime cost, so that there will only be the hire of the boatmen to defray; whereas a traveller by land requires a marquee for himself and a private tent for his servants; a horse, a palanquin for his own conveyance, and several camels for that of his baggage and stores, the latter of which must necessarily be considerable from the circumstance of there being no inns to stop at in this country, nor any means of obtaining a fresh supply of such articles as you may require, until your arrival at one of the military stations; the followers must also be increased and several other expences incurred which may be avoided by going up the Ganges—these considerations induced me to give the latter mode the preference, and having accordingly purchased a twelve-oared pinnace budgerow for myself and a good dacca pulwar for my servants, &c. and bad adieu to the hospitalities of Calcutta, I embarked at Champaul Ghout on the 20th of December, 1794.

The first thing I did was to muster my people, whom I found to consist of thirty four in my own service, including the Mangees* and Dandies† of the two boats, and five or six acquaintance of theirs who embraced this opportunity of travelling free of expence. Having given them such instructions as I judged necessary, I ordered the boats to be unmoored about twelve o'clock, and after disengaging ourselves from the numerous shipping which adorn and enrich the port of Calcutta, proceeded gently along with the tide; finding no inclination to sleep, and the moon shining with unclouded splendor, I placed a chair on the deck, ordered a fresh chillam, and contemplated the calm and picturesque scene before me with peculiar satisfaction. The river is extremely irriguous, forming what is technically called a succession of reaches, beautifully fringed with bamboo, cocoanut, orange and mango trees, interspersed with the rude temples of the Hindus and the more elegant minarets of the followers of Mahummed. On the North bank of the river, fifteen miles from Calcutta, is situated the military cantonment of Barrackpore, where there is always a brigade of six battalions of Infantry stationed, from which the necessary guards

* The master or pilot.
† The boatmen.

for Calcutta, and the adjacent districts are furnished. On the south side and exactly opposite Barrackpore, is the neat clean looking town of Serampore, belonging to the Danes, and the only settlement they possess in Bengal; between two and three hundred thousand pounds worth of piece goods are sent annually from hence to Denmark, of which a moiety at least belongs to certain British merchants of Calcutta, who in this manner evade the restrictions imposed upon them by the East India Company's monopoly. A few miles farther up, on the same side of the river, is the French settlement of Chandernagore, a place of but little importance either in a political or commercial point of view, and at this time in the possession of the English, as has uniformly been the case on the breaking out of a war between the two nations. I retired to my cot between two and three o'clock, leaving directions to be awakened on our arrival at Chinsurah, which I expected would be about eight in the morning. I soon fell into a profound sleep from which I was roused by the shrill pipes of several females apparently in violent altercation with my servants, who on their part were not at all backward in returning the compliment. I immediately went upon deck, and found that we were arrived at Chinsurah, and the boat brought to, in the midst of a number of Hindu females who were performing their morning ablutions in the sacred stream of the Ganges. I reprimanded the mangee in severe terms for intruding on the privacy of the ladies, and ordered him to take the budgerow to another ghout*. On my retiring below, I overheard him expressing his surprize to one of the dandees at my delicacy to Hindu-women. "Had they," added he "been of the faithful, it would be a different thing, but to mind what such poujee kafirst said, is surprising!"—such is the arrogant and intolerant spirit of the disciples of the Koran. This fellow would have been shocked at the idea of a Mahummedan woman being exposed to my view, but thought it a meritorious action to distress and abash a poor Hindu female, merely because she was, what he termed, an infidel. I went ashore at Chinsurah and walked about while my people were cooking their rice. The town is neat and clean, as most of the Dutch towns are, but possesses nothing to gratify a traveller's curiosity. The most prominent feature is Van Speigle's Tavern, a place well known to the bon vivans of Calcutta. Parties are frequently made to partake of the luxuries of his larder, in which he indubitably excels all his cotemporaries in Bengal. This and the two neighbouring settlements serve as places of refuge to the debtors of Calcutta; and the numbers that are met with, afford melancholy instances of the frequency of misfortune, or the success of villainy. It is well known to those conversant with the natives of India, that of all creditors a Hindu is the most inexorable, unfeeling, and vindictive; and miserable is the fate of the unfortunate wretch who falls into his power, no consideration short of the full amount of his demand will satisfy him; a debtor therefore in a country to which the bankrupt laws do not extend, has no other alternative to avoid a life of imprisonment, than a voluntary banishment to a foreign settlement; many of them have been in this situation from twelve to twenty years; the debt is increased to seven or eight times the original amount, by the pernicious and destructive practice of compound interest at the legal rate of twelve per cent. per annum, consequently their prospects of being restored to their country and friends become annually more hopeless. A question will naturally arise, why a Hindu creditor, whose ruling passion is notoriously avarice, is so regardless of his own gratification and interest as not to accept a present sum in part with the possible though remote prospect of receiving the balance. To this I can only answer, that the enjoyment of power is stronger than the chilling fangs of avarice, and the exercise of it, to a weak, vitiated, and vindictive mind, the most grateful sensation. A Hindu will forgive the most serious injury to his person, if it does not affect his cost; he will even pardon the murderer of his favorite child for a pecuniary recompence, but the loss of his money will arouse every malignant passion of his soul: he enquires not whether it is owing to misfortune or design, but pursues the object of his fury with the most unrelenting vengeance. There are men who retire to these places, as I hinted before, to enjoy the fruits of their villainy; wretches who, by a plausible exterior, impose on the credulity and liberality of the British inhabitants of Calcutta, collect a large property, and abscond with it to one of these foreign settlements, where they live in splendor and luxury, until they have an opportunity

* Quay or landing place.

† Miserable infidels.

opportunity of embarking privately for Europe. Villains of this description must naturally excite the resentment of their creditors, and no punishment in their power to inflict can be too severe; but it is unjust to class misfortune with guilt, and to assimilate the distress of a feeling and upright mind with the unblushing triumph of successful villainy; hence the expediency, if not strong necessity of extending the bankrupt laws to India:—by this measure the fair dealer would be protected, and the fraudulent punished.

When the tide served, I quitted Chinsurah and arrived the same evening at Culna, a considerable village on the south bank of the river. When the servants' boat came up, the khansumaun* informed me that the cook had deserted at Chinsurah, but had not been missed until the usual hour of commencing his culinary preparations. The loss of my dinner would have been a more serious grievance to me than the two months wages whice I had advanced the runaway; but my apprehensions on this score were relieved by the khansumaun informing me that one of his acquaintance, whom I before mentioned to have embarked with him, had prepared my dinner, and would be glad to serve me as a cook if I approved his performance. This proposal had the appearance of a previous arrangement, and excited my suspicion that some underhand work had been carried on to induce my cook to desert, but as any enquiry at this time would have been fruitless, I accepted the offer of the new comer, determined however to keep a watchful eye over him and the khansumaun. The tide accompanied me no further than this place,' being a distance from the sea of about one hundred and twenty miles, eighty or ninety of which possess sufficient depth of water for a line of battle ship, as Admiral Watson proved in the seven years war, when with a squadron of men of war, he battered and took Chandernagore; but the East India Company's chartered ships are not allowed to proceed higher than Diamond Point, about thirty miles below Calcutta, on account of the dangerous navigation for deeply laden vessels thence upwards, and also to prevent the tumults and riots which must ensue in the streets of the metropolis, from the crews of so many Indiamen.

(To be continued.)

* Principal servant; literally a house-steward.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS the Royal Roman Catholic College of Maynooth has been the subject of discussion in and out of parliament, the following account will probably be acceptable to many of your readers. They may rely on its authenticity, as being chiefly taken from documents printed by order of the House of Commons, from the work of Dr. Milner, who lately visited the spot, and other genuine sources of information.

Your's, &c.

Dublin, June 1, 1808. E. C. P.

Account of the Royal College of St. Patrick, at Maynooth, near Dublin.

The idea of a seminary for the education of Roman Catholics in Ireland was first started under the short but popular administration of Lord Fitzwilliam, in 1795. The act, however, for endowing such an institution did not pass, till Earl Camben had succeeded to the vice-royalty. Before that period, the Catholic colleges on the Continent were frequented by the Irish, both clergy and laity, for the purposes of education; and an Irish Catholic considered himself more at *home*, than when *abroad*. In every country in Europe was he caressed and encouraged. To every country but his own, were his talents acceptable. In the career of science or of military honours, he met with no obstacle, but at home. There was he an alien indeed: there was he treated as an enemy to God, and to his king. This system, persevered in for hundreds of years in vain, ought at least to convince the world that those who remained Catholics were sincerely so; and upright sincere men are never to be despised because they are mistaken. To think that they would be better christians, or better subjects, by being deprived of a regular education, was too absurd. To assert, that in this uncivilized state they would be the less bigotted to their own principles, and more open to conviction or conversion to Protestantism, would be doing little honour to the Protestant religion, and less credit to the penetration of Protestants. Experience had completely belied that assertion, if ever it had been made. So that there remained nothing now to be done but to give both clergy and laity as good an education as possible.

A people so zealous, and at the same time

time so numerous, required a numerous clergy. We have no documents before us for ascertaining the number of the regulars educated on the Continent. We learn, however, that there are still friars of various religious orders in Ireland, such as Franciscans, Dominicans, Carmelites, Augustins, &c. &c. who all had their convents abroad, or free access to the convents of other nations. The two first had very numerous houses in Louvain: Prague had an Irish convent of one hundred friars Lisbon and Rome, Lorraine and Flanders had others: in short, in almost every Catholic seat of learning, there were Irish friars! It would appear their number far exceeded that of the secular clergy. They are now dying off, and if there be no extraordinary supply of well instructed successors, their loss will be severely felt by the catholic congregations that are under their charge.

Of the secular clergy,* or clergy properly so called, brought up on the Continent, the following is the statement of Dr. Dunn, laid before the House of Commons.

	Scholars.
In Paris, Coll. des Lombards -	100
Ditto, Community rue Cheval Vert -	80
Nantz - - - - - - - - - -	80
Bourdeaux - - - - - - - - -	40
Douay - - - - - - - - - -	30
Toulouse - - - - - - - - -	10
Lisle - - - - - - - - - -	8
Total in France	348
In Louvain - - - - - - - - -	40
Antwerp - - - - - - - - -	30
Salamanca - - - - - - - - -	32
Rome - - - - - - - - - -	16
Lisbon - - - - - - - - - -	12
	130
	348
Total	478
Professors -	27

Of the whole number, about fifty-two supported themselves, or were supported by their friends. The others were either supported by foundations and bursarships, or lived during their residence at the college by the exercise of sacerdotal functions. For necessity had introduced and sanctioned a practice peculiar to Ireland. This was to ordain the young priests previous to their studies, and when they officiated for the first time, a collection or offering was made by the congregation to equip them, and bear their expences to the Continent, where serving the altar, they continued to live by the altar, till they finished their regular course. It may be supposed that this method was attended with some inconveniences; the studies were in general hurried over with too much haste; but the wants of the Catholic congregations were often too urgent to admit of more leisure.

By such resources was the priesthood recruited before the French Revolution: that event deprived the Irish Catholics of almost every means of religious education. The annual supply of about one hundred secular priests, and at least an equal number of friars, had failed for several years, and of course the number of vacancies had increased to an alarming degree, when the Catholics of Ireland ventured at last to petition government for leave to found a college from their own contributions. No farther did their petition go: no more did they stand in need of: pecuniary aid, however inconsiderable from each, one shilling, nay sixpence a head, would from such a population have amounted to more than was required. But without permission they could not dispose of their own money in their own way. By the laws still existing, every foundation, every legacy bequeathed to the education of Catholics is superstitious, null, and of no effect.*

Here the administration seems to have been embarrassed. To refuse the prayer of the petition would have been illiberal in the extreme, and would have forced

* The *secular* clergy are so called from *Seculum*, the world: because from their duties they are obliged to intermix with the world. The bishop is the only superior of all the secular clergy in his diocese. They are not bound by the vow of poverty, nor do they live in communities. The *regular* clergy, so called from *Regula*, a rule, are bound by their vows to poverty, chastity, and obedience. Where the laws of the country permit it, they live in communities, and have superiors of their own, generally chosen by themselves, and often exempt from the jurisdiction of the bishop, except in pastoral functions. They are also called *religious orders*, and of them there is a great variety.

* This is stated as a preamble to the Act. "Whereas by the laws now in force in this kingdom, it is not lawful to endow any College or Seminary for the education exclusively of persons professing the Roman Catholic religion, and it is now become expedient that a Seminary be established for that purpose, therefore be it enacted, &c." 36 George III. cap. 21.

the petitioners to keep up the connection with the Continent, under all its disadvantages: to grant it, would be rendering the Catholics of the country the independent patrons of their own schools and system of education. Government, therefore, adopted a medium: the Catholics obtained leave for one college, to possess in land one thousand pounds a year, and no more:* but then eight thousand pounds were granted by parliament, with the expectation of the same grant being renewed annually; though without any certainty. This precarious and insufficient boon was hailed by the unsuspecting Catholics, as the most auspicious omen of future favours: while by the cabinet it was probably intended as the means of controuling both pastors and people.

The sum of eight thousand pounds was given for the education of Catholics, without distinction of laity or clergy: but before education could commence, buildings were requisite to be found. For this purpose *no money* was yet appropriated: years therefore might elapse before from the saving of the fund, any houses could be erected. Five years had already passed away since the connection with the Continent had been interrupted; five more must pass over before the new seminary could be fitted up to receive its complement of pupils and professors.

Never was there a better opportunity of forming a selection from the literati throughout the Catholic countries of Europe; most of whom, especially such as belonged to the clerical orders, had been set adrift by the consequences of the French Revolution; and would eagerly have embraced any decent offer of a permanent establishment. But alas, for want of means, of a building, and of a perpetual grant, only two foreigners were adopted as members of the college: and three natives of merit received their appointment the first year, 1795. The latter were the professors, Aherne from Paris; Clinch and Eustace, both educated in Ireland. The college has already lost Dr. Aherne, by death, in a very few years: and the other two by resignation. Delort, an emigrant of repute as a natural philosopher, has also vacated his place by resignation on his return to France. So that Abbé Darré, a Gascon, is the only one remaining of the original scientific teachers. The other appointments of the first year, such as that of President Hussey, D.D. Vice-president Power, A.M. Secretary Dunn, D.D. &c. served more to the formation than to the celebrity of the institution.

Such an opportunity of uniting all the literary talents of the continent can never recur. It is fruitless now to lament the parsimony and the shuffling which prevented Ireland from profiting by it.

The next year, 1796, the college made a great acquisition in Dr. Claney, an Irish professor from Prague; and the only professor of the Holy Scriptures the establishment ever had.

Before the end of 1795, the studies commenced; for we reckon thirty-seven students who entered immediately; of whom, thirty-five were twenty-five years old and upwards, on their admission; two, were younger and soon left college, while the others prosecuted their studies and were ordained in due time. In the second year only nineteen more were admitted; making in all forty-six students; to these thirteen others were added in 1797.

In the year 1798, the number of admitted were nineteen. None hitherto had paid any money on admission; we presume the buildings had not been fitted up for their reception, so that students and perhaps some professors must have lodged with the villagers. We reckon eighty-one admissions in 1799, and now for the first time, we find admission-money amounting to nine hundred pounds. And need there was, for this year government gave nothing.*

* In 1794, the Musicians of Dublin got an Act passed in their favour without difficulty. They were empowered to possess an unlimited fund: to chuse and dismiss a committee, &c. Happy fidlers!

* In the second year, 1796, the grant was only seven thousand pounds, "to enable the trustees to build a seminary capable of containing two hundred persons. In 1797, the sum of ten thousand pounds was given, and in 1798, that of ten thousand three hundred and two pounds, five shillings, and ten pence, to complete the building of the Catholic seminary at Maynooth. It is expressly required that an estimate and plan be laid before parliament, and thence we may suppose the odd pounds, shillings, and pence, to arise. The sum total expended in building and enclosing, to 1808, is stated at twenty-one thousand six hundred and forty-three pounds, one shilling, and nine pence half-penny; yet Sir John Carr asserts that government advanced forty thousand pounds for building. What a stranger to Ireland!—In 1799, we find no grant whatever.

This

This seems be the first money received by the college, exclusive of the parliamentary grant; for, although the Catholics had petitioned for permission to endow their seminary, and had actually obtained leave to receive subscriptions, and even to purchase land to the amount of one thousand pounds; it appears, that for the first years, it received neither legacy nor donation, and, for five years, not one hundred pounds were bequeathed for so necessary a purpose. If we consider the liberality of the Irish character, and the multitude of adherents to Catholicism, we can account for this no other way, than by the decay of religious zeal, or an implicit reliance that parliament would provide sufficient funds.

In 1798, the college lost its first president,* Dr. Hussey, who was promoted to the see of Waterford. Dr. Flood, a man of superior abilities, formerly professor of divinity in Paris succeeded. Two other appointments took place the same year, viz. that of Abbé De la Hogue, who had been twenty years professor in the Sorbonne, and had the reputation of being one of the first divines in his church. He accepted of the chair of moral divinity and theology, which, on the death of Dr. Aherne, he exchanged for that of dogmatical theology; the place he now holds. The other appointment was that of Dr. Ferris, to be dean or *magister officiorum*. This gentleman, by birth an Irishman, had filled much higher situations abroad. He had been superior general of the congregation of the mission in Paris, one of the most esteemed orders in the church†. On the revolution in France, he had held the place of assistant-general of the same institution in Rome*. He now fills the chair of moral theology. The same year a professor of English was added to the establisment: who is the only teacher not residing in the house.

The year 1799 is remarkable for the new office of agent, whose labour, if we may judge by the salary (three hundred pounds) far exceeds that of all others concerned about this institution. We are not told by whom he is appointed, nor what are his important functions.

We should not have been surprised to have seen him, on a late occasion, at the bar of the House of Commons, pleading the cause of his college; did we not remember Dr. Milner's remark on Ireland, "that of all countries that is the country of jobs†."

At length, in 1800, the house began to assume a more respectable appearance. One hundred and two new students were then admitted, and their contributions on admission are stated at one thousand three hundred and eighteen pounds, one shilling; to this, seventy-two pounds, ten shillings, were added in donations; hence the office of a treasurer became necessary; that of librarian was annexed to it, and both were superadded to the post of secretary of the board of trustees. This plurality of offices, however, does not seem to be accompanied with a plurality of salaries, at least there is none annexed to that of treasurer or librarian.

Another addition was attempted in 1800, viz. that of a lay-house. A priest is appointed prefect over this department of the college, or the embryo of the lay-college. The first prefect vacated in a few years, nor do we find any one appointed from the college in his place. The only master in the lay-house, besides the prefect, was a professor of Greek and Latin, but he is also only mentioned once; and when he vacated in two years, his place was not filled again. About this time, objections had been made to the education of lay scholars; as if all the Catholics, except its priesthood, were doomed to eternal ignorance! The laity, however, spurned the idea and by subscription erected a lay-college, which had its own president, &c. without hav-

* Before the bill passed the House of Commons, there was a petition, probably from Dr. Hussey and Co. against the appointment of trustees, or their mode of interference in the education: this is stated to belong to the caput and professors. The petition was fruitless; the trustees remain empowered by the act to legislate under the controul of government. This board is formed of the four first judges, viz. the Lord Chancellor, &c. four Catholic archbishops, several bishops, lords, and gentlemen.

† The Congregation of the Mission was one of those new religious families founded by St. Vincent. They were also known by the name of Lazarists. From their order were taken the presidents of seminaries for many of the dioceses in France. The clergy were in the habit of making what they termed their spiritual retreat in these houses, under the direction of the fathers of St. Lazare. They not only sent missionaries to infidel nations, but also at home, they went about preaching; they had likewise the care of schools and hospitals.

* Plus potuit fama virtutis apud alienos, quam sanguinis proximitas apud suos.

† We are given to understand that the agent is a person nominated by government to act for the college, which he seems to do most passively.

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ing any farther dependence on the clerical house.

While on the subject of this lay-college, we cannot but advert to the reasons for such an establishment, as stated by Dr. Milner.* "To speak the plain truth, (says he) we wish our youth in general to be educated apart, precisely for the opposite reason to that which makes you wish them to be educated at the universities. You desire them to be sent there, that, by associating with other youths, whom you call more liberal, we, more lax, they may lose their religion. We wish to keep them at a distance from such society, for fear of the same consequence. We are full as anxious about the morals as the faith of the rising generation. Now we have been taught by the writers of the day, who have the best means of gaining accurate information concerning the state of morality in the universities, to form a very unfavourable opinion of it."

If Catholics be impressed with such ideas, need we wonder at the preference they give to Catholic houses of education. And would it be consonant to the liberality of the times, to refuse them their choice? Coercive laws to that effect should always be deprecated, as of the most mischievous tendency. Dr. Milner may, perhaps, be not quite so correct, when he says, "that it is required of students in the Protestant universities to frequent the established service." That such may be their statutes, we admit; but in Dublin, attendance is never expected from students professing themselves Catholics: and, on two days in the week, fish is always provided for those who do not eat meat; nay, Trinity College shewed itself hostile to any illiberal measures, when, on a late occasion, solicited, encouraged, and even threatened by a very great personage. To this university we believe Catholics have free access as students, and may, perhaps, have the honour of getting scraps of that one dinner per day, which Dr. Duigenan tells us with regret is all that an orthodox Protestant can procure. From the fellowships and all the dignities of emolument in this college, Catholics are for ever debarred*: *Procul O! procul este profani!* And in the late most gracious acts passed in their favour, they are admissible as fellows, provosts, &c. in all Colleges in Ireland, with the exception of the college of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, the only one in the island; and also with exception of any college exclusively appropriated for persons of their own persuasion! That is, we grant you every thing excepting—all things.

While such is the encouragement held out to Roman Catholics to frequent our universities, while such an example of liberality is given by the legislature; need we wonder that, as Dr. Milner says, "Catholic parents will judge for themselves in these matters, and that the school in question being supported at their expence, they are not obliged to give account to any one of the motives of their choice.†"

So much for the lay-college, which Dr. M. assures us has now no farther connection with the Ecclesiastical Seminary, but that its members frequent the same church, and attend the same philosophical lectures; but we are not informed whether these lectures are given gratis to the young lay-gentlemen?

In the year 1801, the entrance money amounted to one thousand one hundred and thirty-six pounds, yet by the tables it appears that not more than thirty-two students were admitted. If there be no typographical error in dates or money, we should suppose the terms of admission to have been raised this year. In 1802, twenty-six is the number admitted, and their entrance-money amounts to two hundred and eighteen pounds. The three years following, the number of students gradually increased till 1806, when we find sixty-seven were admitted on the foundation, and paid six hundred and twenty-eight pounds entrance.

The total amount of entrance money for the last nine years is stated at - - - -	£5,635	16	1½
Legacies* and Donations	3,012	13	0
	£3,643	9	1½

* Enquiry into vulgar opinions, &c. concerning Ireland. Lett. iv. p. 25.

† The junior lecturers of Maynooth would tremble at the three days examination of a junior fellow for Trinity College. The latter must be thoroughly versed in the whole circle of science, astronomy, mathematics, ethics, physics, logic, chronology, history, Hebrew, Greek, Latin, &c. &c. &c.

* In the original act, there is an evident intention of educating both clergy and laity*; why then the lay-house should be laid aside or separated, we know not.

* The principal legacy ever bequeathed to this house, was that of the ex-catholic bishop of

From the year 1801, the Seminary has seen some of its own plants rising to goodly trees: there are no less than seven among the superiors or lecturers, who owe their education to the establishment. And it is no doubt with a view to encourage them and their successors, that the trustees have tied up their own hands from employing in the principal departments any but such as are lecturers on the foundation.

Among the number is a professor of Irish, established in 1804.

The college sustained a great loss by the death of Dr. Flood, its second president, in 1803, and is now under the direction of Dr. Byrne, formerly superior of the Irish college in Nantz;—Dr. Dunn*, his immediate predecessor, having resumed his first situation as secretary to the trustees, librarian, and treasurer. The only late acquisition from the Continent is that of Abbé Anglade, a Parisian professor of divinity, who has accepted of the chair of logic, never before filled.

On reviewing the whole establishment as it now stands, we cannot but consider it as economical and well-organized.

The president, Dr. Byrne, enjoys the moderate allowance of one hundred pounds a year; with nearly so much more to enable him to meet casual expences, such as travelling charges to Dublin, and postage, besides entertainment to the trustees and other strangers who may visit the house. He is the only one in the house furnished with tea, sugar, and other groceries, at the expence of the college. He has also a servant, whose wages are paid by the house. The professors have bed and board, fire and candle, besides their respective salaries.

The vice-president, who is also professor of French; and the two first professors of divinity, have each one hundred and five pounds a year. The dean, procurator, two professors of philosophy, and one of belles-lettres, have eighty-five pounds; the lecturers seventy-five pounds.

Heaven forbid that we should presume to make comparisons between the orthodox Trinity College, destined to train clergy for one seventh of the island, and another fitted out for six-sevenths at least. But yet, as a matter of curiosity, we copied from Sir John Carr, that the provost of Trinity college has one thousand five hundred pounds a year;—senior fellows eight hundred pounds a year; juniors one hundred pounds, which, with well-paid tuitions, makes them opu-

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of Cork, ex-protestant peer Lord Dunboyne, who having reached an advanced period of life without ever coming to years of discretion, succeeded to an estate and peerage, and wishing to leave a representative of the illustrious house of Butler, *de sa propre façon*, claimed in vain of the Pope the princely privilege, since granted to Talleyrand. Finding Rome inexorable, Dr. Butler took upon himself his own dispensation: still hoping to rest in the lap of mother-church, as well as on the bosom of his fair lady. The terrors of excommunication at last frightened him out of his wits, I mean the little that remained of them; for dreading to be driven from the church, he ran out of his own accord; read his recantation of errors which he believed to be truths, and continued to live a catholic, although legally a protestant. Disappointed in his hope of transmitting a coronet to his posterity, the Reverend Peer bethought himself, though late, of recovering a crown of heavenly glory. To redeem his iniquities with alms deeds, and to make due reparation to the church for the scandal he had given, he consented, after providing amply for the partner of his bed, to leave the greater part of his property to the college of Maynooth. This was more effectual than the most public penance could be! To this, what would be a separation *a mensa et thoro?* It carried conviction along with it. His relatives, however, though Catholics, did not conceive it so needful that his transgressions should be redeemed at their expence. They contested the will, and the trustees of the college have consented, when impowered by parliament, to compromise the matter, and to accept of the one half. Thus the cause commenced at the Trim assizes has been finished by the parties. There is no clue left to trace the other benefactions to their source; we could have wished the accounts of the college had enabled us to do honour to the memory of its principal benefactors.

* Though strangers, we can gather enough from the appointments of this Reverend gentleman, to consider him as one of the main supports of this establishment.

His first appointment as secretary, bears the same date with that of Dr. Hussey, the first president: by his local knowledge, he must have been extremely useful to the board. In five years we find him librarian and treasurer: hence, we cannot but suppose that the library was collected by him and the greater part of the donations procured by his exertions. We see him president in 1805, and voluntarily resigning in 1807, after having planned the enlarged buildings, and having obtained the additional grant of five thousand pounds.

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lent. Even the professor of chemistry and mineralogy has three hundred pounds, besides fees. Let it not be said that these have families to maintain, for by their institution they are celibatarians, as well as their brethren of Maynooth.

Those who do not reside in the house are differently paid: the professor of English has one hundred pounds; the treasurer and secretary, seventy-nine pounds; the physician, fifty-six pounds; and the agent, three hundred pounds. When we consider that no fees whatever are paid by the students, we cannot but consider the appointments very moderate where the confinement is for ten months of the year uninterruptedly.

The accommodation of the students has hitherto been indifferent: to-wit, an empty room without fire or candle, furniture, or books: generally three and sometimes four to one room: each pays for his own cloaths, washing, &c. which, besides his entrance money, may be rated at twenty pounds per annum. On this plan the original building accommodates two hundred students. The first addition was calculated to give better accommodation to at least fifty more, that is, to give each his separate room. The second additional wing remains unfinished. At present however there is more room than subjects: the return of 1808 being two hundred and five, instead of two hundred and fifty.

The great vacation lasts two months, but even then no student can absent himself without leave from his bishop.

General Course of Studies, and Class-Books,

We come now to the course of studies, which though not quite so perfect as Dr. Milner believes, is however more so than we could expect from an infant establishment.

For Humanity there are two classes: both till of late, taught by one master. The under class explains Sallust, Virgil, and Horace, as also portions of the Greek Testament, Lucian and Xenophon. This being the lowest class in the house, we may nearly ascertain what degree of proficiency is necessary to be admitted. A little knowlege of Latin is all that is required. There is no examination as to English, Irish, French or Greek. The higher class of humanity assumes the new fangled title of Belles-lettres. But these belles-lettres consist of the Gospel of St. Luke, Acts of the Apostles, Epistles of St. Paul, Homer, Epictetus, Xenophon (again!) explained. In Latin, Cicero, Livy, Seneca *in part*, Pliny, and Horace once more! We search in vain for the distinct year, mentioned by Dr. Milner, for the poetry, and another for rhetoric: there being neither professor nor time for such belles-lettres as these. The "rules of Latin *versification*, we consider of less signification than those of Irish and English *speechification*." Having two professors for two languages, we should consider the partition more natural, were each to have but one language to teach: and not one to be master of Latin and Greek, and the other of Greek and Latin. In the statutes (cap. 5) mention is made of a third class of Latin and Greek: but that for the present remains a dead letter. Few, very few, are detained two years in these schools: but in general they content themselves with what previous knowledge of Latin they have picked up elsewhere.

Among the classics omitted, there are some whose absence we consider as good company in an ecclesiastical seminary: such as Terence and Plautus, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Juvenal and Ovid, notwithstanding all their beauties; but even clerical readers might safely peruse the nervous Tacitus, the rapid Demosthenes, the florid Isocrates, the pious Chrysostom, the critic Longinus; part of these we shall presume, was understood by the &c's. the List of the Class-books.

Quitting these lower regions, we now ascend (somewhat *per saltum* over head and ears of poets and rhetoricians) to the realms of light philosophical. Here we are detained as short a time as possible, that is for two years at most: for we must soon soar still higher.

Logic, the art of thinking and of reasoning, is an essential acquisition for those who are to think and reason for themselves and others. Not indeed the dialectics of the old schools with the pedantry of *Barbara Celarent, &c.* but something less methodical perhaps, though more rational. For some years, the new seminary was in quest of a person to teach this science: by the statutes it appears to have been joined in one course with the other branches of philosophy. The gentleman now professing logic, metaphysic, and ethics, had been professor of theology, and his lectures have been supposed to savour of his former employments. What we regret with him is the *paucity* of books, not indeed of treatises of logic, and such as are taught in our universities; for of these he might

find plenty: but of his favourite French author, Seguy, whose works we have not had an opportunity of perusing, and therefore cannot judge*. By the adoption of Locke we see the learned professor is not so fastidious as to reject a metaphysician, merely for being a Protestant and an Englishman. We beg leave to recommend to him Professor Reid, on the moral and intellectual powers: and wish much to hear of a rational system of ethics introduced into his class. His scholars will probably join us in deprecating the labour and time spent in writing his dictates.

The authors used by the next professors, are not yet forthcoming: "our name is Legion, for we are many." And so are the sciences to be brought to light;† but come they must, and that in the course of ten short months: we cannot wish the learned gentleman more speedy delivery. In the last interesting science, we cannot help thinking it is a French compliment paid us, when the professor passes by his own countrymen Chaptal, Lavoisier, Fourcroy.

But *absint humana*, we are now caught up into the empyreum of divinity. Far be from us the presumption to dictate pragmatically to a doctor of the Sorbonne, who dictates dogmatically for the space of three years. But in pity to the trade, now that there is such a scarcity of paper and rags, we beg of the learned gentleman not to enhance the price of that so necessary article, by warehousing paper equal to the demand of a hundred scriveners continually scribbling for three years. Let him ransack all the depots on the Continent, where the theologians are consigned to peaceful dust on the shelf: and we vouch for Bonaparte that he will grant them permission to export them duty-free. In mercy to the doctors in embryo who are in such haste to be *divinified*, we conjure him to spare them, the one half of their time and *three halves* of their labour, by allowing them to peruse with himself any one of the authors already in print: a catalogue of whom he himself has furnished. The first on the list is Hook an Englishman (true French politeness!) He was a Doctor of the Sorbonne, and published in 1774, a work much esteemed in Paris, viz. *Religionis Naturalis et Revelatæ Principia* 3 *vols.* 8vo. Bailly and Duvoisin we know not: the latter we believe to be a French emigrant of literary fame, formerly *Censeur Royal*, a Sorbonnist of course; he has written several esteemed essays since the revolution; some political, some religious. One of his best is a defence of religion against modern infidelity: he had, however, to defend himself, being charged with taking some of the questionable revolutionary oaths. He is reported to be one of Bonaparte's bishops *de la nouvelle fabrique*. Bailly, a name we find twice in the Doctor's list, is a very late theologian, much in vogue. Le Grand is another Doctor of the Sorbonne, a Sulpician, who died in 1780. His works are remarked for their perspicuity and order. He left us Theol. Lectures, 2 vols. *De Deo*, 2 vols. *de Incarnatione*, and 1 *de Ecclesia*.

Tournely a very voluminous writer, was protected by the Jesuits and their friends; and consequently a keen Anti-Jansenist. His Theology, one of the most methodical, contains 16 vols. Natalis Alexander, another Sorbonnist of the order of St. Dominic, supported the Jansenists so keenly that on that account he was exiled; his Church History, though condemned by the inquisition, he, continued with spirit, and did not spare the abuses of the holy see. He has left us a System of Theology, dogmatical and moral, in 11 vols. 8vo. He flourished about the year 1684. P. Collet, of the Congregation of the Mission, wrote his Moral Divinity, in 17 vols. 8vo. 1744. An abridgment for the use of seminaries contains only 7 vols. 12mo. This long list of authors do not suffice the learned Doctor, for he says, it is *chiefly* (not solely) from them he compiles his lectures. We cannot help regretting that, though professing for thirty years this science, he has not been able to hit on the dogma, which according to the golden rule of Catholic orthodoxy, should be *Quod semper, quod ubique, quod ab omnibus creditum*, and that after hundreds of years writing, printing, and teaching, we should still hear of something so novel--*Quod nunquam, quod nullibi, quod a nemine traditum fuit.*

The professor of Moral Divinity or of casuistry, requires also three years for his course, and follows three authors; P. Collet, whom we have mentioned above, P. Antoine, a Jesuit, author of a Dogm. Theology in 7 vols. 12mo. and of a Theol. Moral. in 4 vols. 12mo. In this work he hazarded some assertions which were condemned by the Parliament of Paris about

* We have been informed that Seguy is a very recent author of the first note.

† Natural and experimental philosophy; different branches of elementary mathematics, algebra, geometry, conic sections, astronomy, mechanics, optics, hydraulics, &c. &c. &c. chemistry.

about 1740. The continuation of P. Tournely furnishes the treatises for the third year. The study of pure morality forms a most essential part of a priest's education who is *ex officio* to direct the consciences of his flock. An ill informed priesthood would be the very bane of a society, where auricular confession is enjoined: therefore either decatholicize Ireland or give her well-instructed priests. The first is easier said than done, and so is the second; but of the two it presents less difficulty. This is perhaps the only branch of religious education, that Government has any right to interfere in. Too much refinement has produced differences and difficulties, as in most other things.

Dr. Milner has heard of a course of Canon Law, another of Ecclesiastical History, " and take notice, Sir," says he, I challenge inquiry." All this he desired, and so do we; but are sorry to find not one syllable on the subject, in the official documents. Not a word about the holy fathers or councils. Another blank gives us *still* greater pain.

" No regular professor of Scripture for the present." Alas! no; nor for the past, except for one short half year, viz. the last months of 1796, and the first of 1797. No professor regular, or irregular, of the Hebrew tongue, the key to the Scriptures. Lamentable! Yet both these are marked in the statutes; and so they ought. For what are all the speculative niceties of the Thomists or the Molinists? what are all the quibbles of casuistry compared to the divine information to be found in Scripture? And how defend religion against infidelity or immorality, how heal the breaches of Christianity, without this heavenly knowledge? O Hibernia! island of saints and of doctors, " whose light shone forth when the sun of science had almost set in the west," is the last of thy rays gone down for ever? Is the book of books shut for thee, and for thee alone? Are there no children born to thee instead of thy fathers, to open its treasures, at least, to those from whose lips thou art to seek for knowledge? If so, travel to distant climes, rest not until thou find among the nations once enlightened by thee, some one able to interpret the divine oracles, and to instruct thee and thy children within thee in the language sacred to religion and antiquity. Evoke from Abraham's bosom some blessed shade who may give thee again Moses and the Prophets.

But no! they hear the Scripture. How shall they hear *without a preacher*? Or how shall they understand without an interpreter? The Protestant rule of faith is to leave the Scripture to be explained by every man of sound judgment. The Catholic, on the contrary, swears that he never will take and interpret the Scriptures, but according to the unanimous consent of the Fathers. All this supposes instruction. We are told indeed, that " portions of the New Testament are committed to memory every week," i. e. the lessons from the Gospel every Sunday, an exercise very fit for schoolboys: but in an ecclesiastical college we should wish them less committed to memory than to judgment. No Pentateuch, no Prophets, &c. " but the Gospels, Epistles and Acts of the Apostles are explained."—By whom? Perhaps construed by the Professor of belles-lettres, from Calmet, Maldonatus, Esthius, Synopsis Criticorum, and other biblical expounders. Glad to hear it; but are these voluminous authors perused by a person who has any thing else to do? Then we will venture to say: it is done in a very superficial manner. Is it expected that any of the junior professors who have exclusively the expectancy of the higher chairs, will start self-taught, a doctor of Hebrew and an expounder of Scripture? If not, why shut the door against improvement from without, by premature exclusions. But alas! on class days, (*diebus negotiosis*, as the Statutes quaintly call them) we see no time allotted for biblical lectures; not a moment of leisure to con over the Psaltry, and the lessons of the Breviary,* much less to expound: and, *diebus otiosis*, on days of relaxation, would it not be treating too slightly this most serious, most sacred, most important of ecclesiastical studies, to think of it then, only when the mind must be unnerved by application.

We must again descend to a terrestrial sphere, and find our young divines once more humanized. Among the modern languages they are restricted to English, Irish and French. One hour per day, is all that is allowed for all three; to commit

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* *Breviary*, the daily office appointed to be said by all in holy orders. It is not quite so short, as its name implies. It requires at least an hour and a half, or two hours reading with all decent dispatch. The Jesuits were of opinion, that this office interfered too much with the studies of their young members: and therefore put off their ordination to the last years of their studies.

† Hence we gather that these classes are not frequented by the same pupils in the same year

commit to memory, to translate or compose, not a moment. We are not surprised then to hear of nothing but the rudiments. In English they go not beyond grammar, orthography, and pronunciation: the learned professor enjoys his 100l. a year, for teaching our young Doctors to spell and put together. In Irish we know of no grammar in print. We lament here the *paucity* of books; yet are told of explaining an Irish Testament (not meaning the last will and testament of the Irish tongue.) And as for the French, we leap at once from the grammar to Fenelon and Massillon.

The last-mentioned author reminds us of the young Massillons and Bourdaloues, that start up in this hot-bed of learning. Every Sunday and holiday, a Sermon or Homily is preached by one of the students, in holy orders. An excellent arrangement; *supposing always* that this important and difficult priestly function be duly exercised by the venerable experienced *president* and *professors*, who are all presumed to be in holy orders; and that a good Sermon be always delivered during the time of the solemn service for the edification, as well as imitation, of the inexperienced pupils.

GENERAL ORDER OF EACH DAY.

Morning.

5	o'clock,	First bell
5½	———	Common prayer
6	———	Study in the public halls
7½	———	Mass
8	———	Breakfast
9	———	Study in the public halls
10	———	Class
11½	———	Recreation
12	———	Study in public halls

Afternoon.

1½	———	Class
3	———	Dinner
5	———	Class of modern language
6	———	Study in public halls
8	———	Supper
9	———	Common prayer
9½	———	All retire in silence to their chambers.

Every Wednesday, general walk or relaxation.

PRESENT ESTABLISHMENT, 1808.

Office.	Names.	£.	s.	d.	
President . . .	R. Pat. Jas. Byrne, D.D.	*227	10	0	
Vice-President . .	R. Frs. Power, A.M. -	106	0	0	
Dean	R. Thos. Coen - -	85	0	0	
Procurator and Bursar	R. Mich. Montagu -	85	0	0	
Prof. Dogmat. Divinity	R. L. De la Hogue, D.D.	106	0	0	
Prof. Moral Divinity .	R. Ed. Ferris, D.D. -	106	0	0	
Prof. Nat. Philosophy .	R. A. Darré - -	85	0	0	
Prof. of Logic . .	R. Fr. Anglade - -	85	0	0	
Prof. of Belles Lettres .	R. Ch. Lovelocke -	85	0	0	
Prof. of Greek and Latin	R. P. M'Nicolas - -	75	0	0	
Lecturer of Dogm. Divin.	R. M. Crowly - -	75	0	0	Master of Music, 10l.
——— of Moral Divin.	R. D. Sinnott - -	75	0	0	
——— in Logic . .	R. W. Corolly - -	55	0	0	Sub-Librarian, 20l.
Prof. of Irish . .	R. P. O'Brien - -	75	0	0	
Prof. English Elocution	Mr. Mark Usher - -	100	0	0	The four last do not reside in the house.
Treasurer, Secretary .	R. A. Dunn - -	79	12	6	
Physician . . .	Thos. Egan, M.D. -	56	17	6	
Agent	Alexander Knox, esq. -	300	0	0	
		1862	0	0	
Two annexed Salaries, as in Margin - -		30	0	0	
		1892	0	0	

year. Nor is there one separate year allotted to modern language, but this study must go on conjointly with others of divinity, philosophy, &c.

* President's real salary, 113l. 15s. remainder for casual expences. No salary mentioned for the librarian or treasurer, the present secretary filling all these places, and receiving no other emolument. Commons, groceries, fire, and candles, are the usual advantages derived from the fund, which, however, the Professor of English does not enjoy, his salary being 100l. a-year.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

A FRIEND lately put into my hands a pamphlet, from the Bishop of London, addressed to the West India planters, on the subject of promoting schools similar to the plan of Joseph Lancaster; the origin of which he very unfairly, I think, attributes to the chaplain of the factory at Madras, who certainly adopted a part of his new method from the practice of the Hindostan schoolmasters. When he gave me leave to peruse this address, I was not a little rejoiced to hear, by way of recommendation, that the object was to convert to Christianity the whole race of negroes, still, to our disgrace as Christians, remaining slaves in the islands.

But a greater disappointment I never received than in the perusal of this pamphlet.

I expected, when a prelate condescended to address a body of people on such a subject, that he would at any rate have stated to them, with apostolical simplicity, the necessity there was, *for their own sakes*, both here and hereafter, to think of some mode of persuading their slaves to become Christians, lest, under the want of Gospel restraints, these people, guided by the passions natural to man, should, from a principle of retribution, reverse the tablet; and, by dint of numbers, and a heathen sense of their injuries, overwhelm their enslavers, and, at last, take possession of the fields which, by cultivation, they had been forced to render fertile under whips and privations, to which no human being is prone by nature to submit.

I also flattered myself his lordship would have shewn them that, to prohibit the *trade in men* from Africa, and continue it in the islands, was a mockery of God, a crime under the idea of an expiation, and that unless they found out some means to put a stop to slavery *in toto*, of which our legislature had even expressed its abhorrence (in times the most profligate England ever knew), all that had been done would be nugatory, both in a moral, religious, and political sense.

And lastly, I did think it was impossible for a bishop to write to a set of people, who are so remarkable for the laxity of their morals, and neglect of Christian duties, without hinting to them the necessity of a plan of reform among themselves.

Great, therefore, was my disappointment, to find none of these expectations realized; and profound was my dismay, on advancing a few pages, to hear a Protestant dignitary begin by lamenting the fall of the Jesuit's society, those Politico-Christian-Quixotes, who once spread rank Catholic doctrines among the Indians, to induce them to be convenient slaves to the murderers of their ancestors: and while he reserves all his admiration of converters for the Moravian teachers among the Protestants, never adverting to the duties of our own churchmen, so *daringly neglected*, or giving a grain of praise to the sect of Methodists, who surely sacrificed themselves in numbers to the work of conversion, before even one bishop was found subscribing his mite to a Bible Society.

But the man who, in speaking of the utility of schools, could overlook Joseph Lancaster's, for giving cheap education to the poor, may well be conceived capable of this glaring inattention.

These discoveries damped and staggered my hopes; but when I came to the main drift of this melancholy argument, which was, that, by giving the negroes (now in their power, by a horrid law) a day to cultivate their own gardens, and abolishing the Sunday-market, a day usually spent in vice and debauchery, they might thereby lay the foundation of their conversion to Christianity, which would not only make them better servants, but increase their value considerably, *as articles of trade*; for that a good *Christian slave* would now sell in the markets of Antigua (that is, a Moravian slave) for more, a great deal, than a heathen one; and all this without even a comment on the vileness of one Christian selling another, I was, as every man of only common morality must be, petrified with astonishment at the state of that mind, which could coolly contemplate and propose such an advantage, to be derived from such a source!

Lest, however, this statement should be considered as improbable, allow me to give the bishop's own words, from his avowed pamphlet:—

At pages 11 and 12, we read, "and if, by the reasons above adduced, you should be of opinion that the religious education and instruction of young negroes is essentially necessary to restrain them from the most fatal excesses in the indulgence of their sensual appetites, and that such restraint is equally necessary to keep up a constant supply of *home-born slaves* for the cultivation of your lands."

Page 13. (after recapitulating the ways and means)—"The planter will, in a few years

years (at a very trivial expence to the proprietor), raise up a race of young Christian negroes, who will amply repay their *kindness* by the increase of their population, by their fidelity, industry, honesty, *humility, submission, and obedience*, to their masters; all which virtues they are strictly enjoined, under pain of eternal punishment, by the divine religion in which they *will* have been educated, and render them far superior to their unconverted fellow-labourers.

"It is proved, by *fact* and *experience*, that they are held by the planter in higher estimation, and are *purchased at a higher price*, than their heathen brethren."

Restraining them to reading, he says, "will be a wall of partition between them and the whites, an insurmountable barrier against the approaching to *any thing like an equality with their masters.*"

Page 24, we are told that, "every proprietor in Antigua is anxious to procure them, and will give *a higher price* for them than for their heathen brethren." And then, to prove to us "how very humble the Christian doctrines of submission will render them, we have quotations from Peter, c. xi. v. 18; Titus, c. xi. v. 9 and 10; Ephesians, c. vi. v. 6; Colossians, c. iii. v. 22; to which he adds, at page 24, "If any one wished *to form a slave exactly to his mind*, could he possibly do it in terms more adapted to his purpose than these?"

Again, at page 25, "They are yours, the whole man, *both body and soul*; they are your *sole and intire property;* to you they look up as their master, governor, guardian, and protector; as the guides that are to open to them the way to a *better world.*"

Page 26, "That without any fault, they have been doomed to *perpetual servitude* (a servitude, too, which at their death they leave, the only *inheritance* they have to leave), entailed to their latest posterity."

Again, at page 27 (speaking of the effect of their conversion), he says, "Instead of *lessening their labour*, it will *encrease their industry*, and their desire (in conformity to the demands of the religion they *have* embraced) to please their masters in all things." And, curiously enough, at summing up these benefits, is added,

"Let the great enemy of the repose and comfort of mankind (the devil, perhaps) place his glory in universal dominion—let Britain place it in *universal benevolence!*"

Now what does this imply, but that slavery is not only lawful under the Christian dispensation, but that we may conscientiously make slaves of that multiplied offspring, of which we have promoted the breeding, by politically adopting the Christian religion as a moral basis on which to augment the species.

What! does not his lordship *know* that if it is criminal to buy a slave in Africa, it is equally so to buy one in the islands? that if it is wrong to buy men at all, it is equally so to sell them? His lordship *does know*, I assert it, that to sell a slave from Jamaica to a Tobago planter, would inflict a punishment as great in the eyes of any slave, as to transport a European to Botany Bay. And can he contemplate the idea of relations parted in this manner, at the caprice of their nominally Christian owners, without reprobation, and coolly talk of *their augmented value in the market as Christians?* Does he dare to talk of *natural-born slaves* in this age, when nothing can support the idea but arbitrary human law, and the least-instructed Christian shudders at the thought? When Russians are emancipating their serfs, and the cold northern morality thaws before the god-like truths of the Gospel; when Providence has broken the chain of the tyrants of St. Domingo, and a deliverance as great as that of the Israelites is effected before our eyes; at such a time, shall a Protestant divine be suffered, without a check, to talk of *natural-born slaves*, that is, creatures born as cattle, and at the disposal of their masters, wherever they can find a market! And that the increase of this devoted race is to be promoted by making them Christians only, instead of making them Christians and freemen, as an expiation for the injuries done to all their long line of progenitors! The thought is horrible—and I should not wonder, if the motive should become known to the indigent part of this abused race, if the fathers of families should, along with the principles of our religion, embrace the discipline of St. Francis, and put an end to their hereditary dependence, by the practice of celibacy, or even, in despair, go the length of emasculating their male progeny; for what can be more dreadful to a thinking mind, than the idea of generating slaves, whose sole occupation is to till the earth, like oxen, under a vertical sun.

But if this is painful to thought, what shall we say to a case, of which I could name all the parties, and which is by no means uncommon, and may, under our *present* slave laws, be still practised to all

generations, whether they are made Christians, or left in the state of heathens.

A planter in St. Kitts had two daughters, mulattas, one seventeen, the other twenty-five, which daughters, being both handsome, he had been in the practice, *as is very usual*, of letting out to prostitution to the officers of the garrison, fleet, &c. In consequence of these connections, the eldest had a child, five years old; both worked well at their needle, and were reputed so clever, that this man, to gratify the avarice of a young black wife, actually sold them both, with the child, to a Jew broker, for more than 1000l.' who bought them, on commission, for a planter on some distant island, to be kept together, or separated, as was most suitable to the purchaser's inclinations.

Let Dr. P. think how acute must have been the feelings of a Christian mulatta under such circumstances, forced into prostitution by an unfeeling father, and at last sold, to gratify the avarice or lust of a Jew purchaser! Yes, I had almost said, while such laws exist, and the bench of bishops sit in the legislature, without making *daily efforts* to repeal them, we had better not talk of reading-schools, or Christianity at all; if the root is evil, what must be the fruit thereof? And will not the quick-sighted negro (for I by no means think with his lordship, that they are dull or stupid, but as the state we keep them in has made them appear so), the moment he is able to read his Testament, discover the maxim therein, which commands us to *do to others as we would others should do to us?* Will he not then say to his tyrant, "Woe to you, hypocrites, who pay the tythe of mint and cummin, and neglect the weightier matters of the law?" and will not he say, when he is told that he is the sole property of his owner, *both body and soul*, that this is teaching for doctrines the commandments of men?

The Scribes and Pharisees of our days, like those of old, are indeed subtile in disputation, and plausible in their addresses; but, like those of old, they are also, when examined, mere "*whited sepulchres*," fair to view, but within "*full of dead men's bones*." Until we have the honesty to abolish slavery altogether, or at least not to suffer it to be legal to carry on the *slave trade among the islands*, it is in vain to think of teaching slaves the true doctrines of Christ. They will not receive it from our polluted, lying lips; but while we allow the practice of taking the new-born infant from the womb, from generation to generation, as cattle bred on the estates, it is absurd to attempt it. We must first take the mote out of our own eyes, before we attempt to cast out the "beam from our brother's eye." And the planter who should succeed in making his negroes Christians, under the vile practices that prevail in the islands, would only have raised a host of severe censurers of his own and his neighbour's conduct, unable to approve, and consequently unable to love, and unwilling to obey him.

I have now only to add, that in publishing these sentiments, I know I expose myself to the petulant animadversions of many well-educated men, whose feelings many parts of this address may hurt; and I shall perhaps excite the animosity of others, whom all honest men have to fear—but, as my views are to befriend the friendless, and detect that crooked and left-handed policy, which, however highly defended, is not defensible on the broad principle of the love of our fellow-creatures, I am ready to encounter the arrows that fly in the dark, for I can never admit that it becomes an ecclesiastic to use the common policy of the world to effect a spiritual good. I shall, therefore, conscious of the usefulness of the interference, unite to it my name, being,

Your's, &c.

G. CUMBERLAND.

Bristol, June 1, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MR. Grant has increased my obligations to him, by his candid and critical remarks in Number 170, p. 292. His respectful attention requires that I should briefly state to him my reasons for accounting the two adjectives, *superior* and *inferior*, to be comparatives. They do not seem to me to be simple positives, as they do not admit of degrees of comparison, by *more* and *most*; since common usage does not warrant us to say *more superior*, or *most superior*; and, if they were nothing more than simple positives, I cannot perceive any reason why they should not be so used. I conceive them to be comparatives, because they convey to me a comparative idea. For whether I say "that officer is *superior to me* in command," or "that officer is *higher than I* in command, the sense appears to me precisely the same: neither does the former expression at all intimate that I am *low* in command, but only that another officer is *higher* than I; it rather indeed intimates that I possess a command somewhat approaching, at least, to his rank. Sentences of a construction similar to the following, are of frequent

frequent occurrence, in which the adjective *great* expresses the positive, and *superior* supplies the comparative, as applied to the same common term: "this man possesses *great* talents, but that man possesses talents *superior to him*, that is, *greater* than he. "This man is a *great* scholar, but that man is a *much superior* one," that is, a *much greater* one. *Inferior* is likewise used in the same manner.

Superior and *inferior* may, it is true, be so constructed as to assume, in certain instances, the signification of the positives, *high* and *low*; but the comparatives *higher* and *lower*, themselves do sometimes the same thing: we say, for instance, "the *higher* and *lower* regions of the atmosphere," to denote merely "the *high* and *low* regions of the atmosphere."

Johnson expounds them by adjectives of the comparative degree: "SUPERIOR, *higher, greater in dignity or excellence; upper, higher locally*:" "INFERIOR, *lower in place, lower in station or rank of life, lower in value or excellency;*" whence it may be concluded that this great lexicographer esteemed them comparatives.

Mr. Grant produces instances of phraseology, where these words are connected with others, in a way which seems to him inconsistent with the nature of comparatives. "So superior to," and "very inferior to," are equivalent to, and may be supposed to stand for, "so much superior to," and "very much inferior to," either form of expression being used indifferently, and the latter being common to comparatives in general, which evidently admit of intension and remission. The phrase "less inferior than," is not, I think, in common use, and seems to be of doubtful propriety.

These words, however, being anomalous, are evidently involved in some ambiguity, which may have given occasion to a diversity of construction amongst critics and authors. While then I feel disposed to retain my former opinion, that they frequently possess the nature of comparatives, strictly so called, I would, on no account, be considered as dictating to others; the preceding observations being made with all respect and submission to Mr. Grant, and merely as, in some sort, a vindication of what I had previously advanced on the subject.

Exterior and *interior* have certainly degenerated into mere positives; but they do not admit to after them; and there appears to me a specific difference between them and the adjectives I have particularly adverted to. Your's, &c.

Hanslope, W. SINGLETON.
May 28, 1808.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the PAINFUL DISEASE *of* GLAZIERS.

GLAZIERS certainly are very liable to attacks resembling atonic gout; which probably they suffer, not so much from being glaziers, as from being usually, in the country at least, painters in white lead and plumbers.

The late Mr. Barber, a most ingenious man at Ixworth, was the victim of this torturing disease, after suffering by it many years.

It would be well worthy of medical science and benevolence, to publish in your widely circulated Magazine some cautions and preventatives for persons in this business.

THE TEA-TREE.

In answer to your correspondent, E.N. the tea-tree, at least the green (*thea viridis*) is hardy. It has stood this most severe and long winter with us in Troston exceedingly well (though prevented by it from flowering), much better indeed than many moderately hardy green-house plants. Under a south wall, and with a little occasional protection, I make no doubt it would well endure the open air as well as the Rosa semper florens of the same climate. I believe it was introduced into England about 1759.

Troston, May 8, 1808. Your's, &c.
CAPEL LOFFT.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

FROM the experiments I have tried, I find that, on being dried, which should be done in the shade, the leaves of the vine make an excellent and extremely wholesome tea; though somewhat different both in taste and flavour from that commonly used. I have also found that, besides being admirably calculated for making vinegar, the prunings of the vine, on being bruised and put into a vat, or mashing-tub, and boiling water poured on them, in the same way as is done with malt, will produce a liquor of a fine vinous quality; which, being fermented, forms a substitute for beer; and which, on being distilled, produces a very fine spirit of the nature of brandy. As this is the season for pruning the vine, many thousand cart loads of which are, year after year, thrown away as useless, where there are not goats to eat them; and the idea here suggested is not only new, but of high importance to the inhabitants of this country, particularly at the present juncture; your inserting it in your useful and widely circulating miscellany, will oblige, Your's, &c.

London, June 10, 1808. JAMES HALL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your Magazine for August, 1806 (vol. xxii. p. 6), there is an observation from Mr. Wesley, on a passage taken from Ovid's story of Phaëton. The line is,

"Excipit Eridanus, fumantiaque abluit ora."

This appears to Mr. Wesley as an absurdity; for a few lines before, the same poet says,

"Sors eadem Ismarios Hebrum cum Strymone *siccat*,
Hesperiosque Amnes, Rhenum, Rodanumque, PADUMQUE."

Eridanus and Padus, (or the Po,) as Mr. W. says, are the same river certainly. But how can Ovid say, "fumantiaque *abluit* ora," when he previously tells us that the river is dry? This is Mr. Wesley's question. With all deference to his investigation, and unwilling to be thought dogmatical on the subject, I merely desire to remind him that the present tense (such is *siccat*) never signifies a *perfect* action; and the words "Sors eadem siccat Padum," may be fairly translated, "The same calamity *is drying* the Po." Ovid does not say the Po *was completely dried up*; if he had meant that, he would have used the perfect tense, "siccavit." Give me leave to quote Mr. Wesley another passage, which may appear as absurd to him as the one he has noticed.

Euripides, in his admired Tragedy of the "Phœnissæ," has this line:—

"Νυν χρησμος, Αω παι, Αοξιου περαινεται,"

Nunc oraculum Apollinis, o filia, *perficitur*.

This is the declaration of Œdipus to his daughter Antigone. The Oracle he alludes to had foretold that he should die in Athens, whither he was *about to be* banished, when he spoke these words. But how absurd would it be to construe, "περαινεται," or "perficitur," *is compleated!*" No! we should express it,

"Now the Oracle of Apollo, my daughter, is in the act, or eve, of being compleated." That is, the action is imperfect, as in Mr. Wesley's quotation from Ovid.

Indeed, this use of the *present imperfect tense*, as it may be justly termed, has very peculiar beauty even in this story of Phaëton, and the very line under our consideration; for the Poet thereby leads his reader by the hand, as it were, into the scene of action. "Behold (says he), this calamity *is drying* the Ismarian rivers, the Hebrus with the Strymon, the Hesperian streams, the Rhine, the Rhone, and the Po; the sea *is contracting* itself, the fishes *are seeking* the lowest deep; Jove *is thundering*; he has sent (misit) his bolt at the charioteer!—The Eridanus receives him, and washes his smoaking face."

Now, I submit it to Mr. Wesley, what inconsistency appears in giving this acceptation to the different present tenses? Besides, it is to be observed that Ovid only requires as much water to be left in the Po or Eridanus, as *to wash poor Phaëton's scorched face*. These considerations, I hope, will induce Mr. Wesley again to receive into favour a poet whom every lover of the classics admires.

Your's, &c.

April 9, 1808. JAMES WEETMAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

BEFORE I resume my critique on Dr. Kirwan's logic, I shall give the reasons which have determined me to send you those observations, which some persons may think might, with more propriety, have appeared in publications professedly critical. They were these: I wished, for the sake of literature, that they might be considered as the free and liberal communications of an independent man, to a work which has been always considered by the public as unbiassed and impartial, and which, from the general interest it excites, would be the best vehicle for my opinions.

Respecting the spirit with which these remarks have been written, or the motives which have influenced me, your readers will form their own opinions.

If at the close of the task I have undertaken, it shall appear that Dr. K. has recommended a method of forming judgments in courts of justice, which neither can, nor ought to be adopted—if in a work on logic, or the art of reasoning, I shall have pointed out various errors in reasoning, which the author has himself committed—if I shall have shewn, by a few examples selected from a very few pages, that his style is loose and incorrect, and his phraseology inelegant, I shall not, I trust, be accused of being actuated by malice or ill-nature.

I shall now proceed to make a few more remarks on that part of his work, where he treats of the laws of chance, to the doctrine of probabilities. I beg it may be considered, that my reason for returning to this part of Dr. K's work is because the author himself seems to lay

great stress on it, and to speak of it as "of great use." These are his words (see Preface, p. vi.):—"The mathematics appear to me of great use in estimating the degrees of probability, a subject which hitherto has not been compared (no more than the general rules of interpretation) in any treatise of logic, or, at least, very slightly noticed.

P. 214, r. 409.—"So *chance*, which properly denotes an *unknown* cause, or a known cause of an undesigned effect."

Now, Sir, I have somewhere met with this definition:—"Chance is the known effect of an unknown cause." The contrast between the two definitions is amusing, and shews us how much requires to be done before we can agree about definition.

It would be useless for me to go through the train of absurdities into which Dr. K. has been led, in order to make out his favourite hypothesis.

I cannot, however, pass unnoticed his objections to Mr. Hume's method of ascertaining the weight of evidence, as applied to the truth of miracles. Mr. H. is of opinion, that when contradictory evidence is compared, the force of the superior can be appreciated only by balancing it against the inferior.

"If so (says Dr. K.), this absurdity would follow (see vol. II. p. 332, r. 628): that the credit of the most respectable witness would be destroyed by the opposition of one whose credibility is doubtful; for, suppose the credibility of the one to be $\frac{9}{10}\sigma$, and of the other only $\frac{5}{10}\sigma$, then $\frac{9}{10}-\frac{5}{10}=\frac{4}{10}\sigma$, which being below $\frac{1}{2}$, denotes improbability, or incredibility."

With the truth of Mr. Hume's opinions, as to miracles, neither the Doctor, nor you, Sir, nor myself, have any thing to do, on the consideration of the above method advised by Mr. H. What we have now to consider is, whether, according to his view of the subject, he was justified in saying, that when we deduct a lower from a higher number, the balance will be in favour of the higher. Let us, for example, suppose that nine pounds are put into one scale, and five pounds into the other—take five from nine (would say Mr. H.), and there remains four. Four pounds, therefore, is the balance in favour of the superior weight. No, says Dr. K. take five from nine pounds, and you must arrive at this absurd consequence, viz. that the balance is in favour of the five.

You will excuse me, Sir, from following the Doctor's flim-flams (as his calculations may well be termed) through their various mazes. I shall stop here, and suggest to your readers the danger of hunting after new opinions, of aiming at discoveries, and of affecting singularity.

My next object (which, though of inferior, is of some importance) shall be to select some of the most prominent grammatical errors, and instances of the faulty construction of sentences; and if I am obliged to copy the Doctor's words, before I comment on them, my inducement will be to save the reader the trouble of turning to the different passages. Mere verbal criticism is not a very pleasing employment; but as the elements of reasoning are *words*, and words are part of grammar, and as the due arrangement of them in the construction of sentences is within the province of logic, the consideration of them should not be thought below our notice.

In the dedication to Lord Norbury, alledged by the author to have been written "in testimony of the high estimation in which not *only* his private virtues, but *particularly* the ability," &c.

I believe, Sir, that the adverb *only*, in one member of a sentence, requires in the other some word opposed to it, or a word expressive of addition or increase of number, in order to complete the sense. As, not only *private virtues*, but public—not only friends, but *even* foes, &c.

See Preface, p. ii. for an example of loose construction:—"For in which of these have not disputes arisen, or do not [disputes] still exist, or have not mistakes occurred, from inattention to some or other of the rules or observations which an exact treatise of logic should comprise; many of which may be found in those already extant," &c. I need not point out the defects in the above passage.

Page vii.—See the passage before quoted, beginning with "The mathematics," for a striking example of incorrectness.

Page 23, r. 36.—"And we must further remark, that this connection may be more or less perfectly distinguished, even when closely attended to."

Would not one suppose the author means to express his surprise that an object should be better distinguished for being more closely examined? yet this sentence will bear no other interpretation.

Page 26, r. 41.—"Absolute [words] are those

those which denote an object, without any reference to the presence or absence of any other object, as man, metal, ox, John, George, &c. They differ from *positive* inasmuch as they do not exclude a reference to other objects; *thus*, father includes a reference to child."

Here *thus*, which, from grammatical construction, should refer to a positive idea, as an exemplification, is meant to exemplify the immediately preceding member, where the idea is negative.

Page 27, r. 43.—"Concomitantly signified." This harsh phrase appears more than once in the work.

Page 37, &c.—"*So* alms; *so* the word theft." This word *so*, appears to be a favourite. See pages, 97, 98, &c. &c.

Page 45, r. 458.—We find an epithet which we have not yet adopted—*headless* reports. The reports passing with us, have the advantage of those circulated, it seems, on the other side of the water: they have very often neither head, nor body, nor form, nor shape, nor substance.

Not to tire your patience, Sir, I lay down my critical pen, having, I presume, made out my case. I would not, if I could, detract from the celebrity Dr. Kirwan has acquired, and no doubt justly, in the chemical world: but if D'Alembert, Condorcet, Proclus, Fatio (see Preface, p. iv.), failed, because they were mathematicians; it may be conjectured that Dr. K. has failed because he is a chemist. If it be difficult for one versed in that very science which, of all others, enables us to reason closely, to throw light on these subjects, little can it be expected that one who has been involved in the smoke of the laboratory, should be able *e fumo lucem afferre*.

Before I conclude, I shall notice parts of his work, which convey information, I believe not generally known, or not always attended to. In his statement of propositions, he has shewn very clearly that the words *contrary* and *contradictory* are not synonymous, though they are often used indiscriminately. If a man were to advance that "all wars are just," and another to assert, that "no war is just," the latter would be considered as a contradiction; but it appears (see p. 51 to 83) that it would be only contrary. To make the assertion contradictory, it should be, "one war is just." The first is contrary, because it denies more than is necessary.

The part of Dr. Kirwan's performance which has given me the greatest satisfaction, is his vindication of the syllogistic mode of reasoning. (See p. 509, r. 959, vol. II.)

Mr. Locke says, "that if we observe the actions of our own minds, we shall find that we reason most clearly when we only observe the connection of the proof, without reducing our thoughts to any rule of syllogism; and therefore we may see many men who reason most justly, who know not how to make a syllogism." I have here copied the passage from Dr. K.

"But (says Dr. K. very justly), to perceive the fallacy of this objection, it is only necessary to observe, that a syllogism is nothing more than a statement of two propositions, from which a third may be inferred." He then goes on to shew that the connection between them is in the mind, though not expressed in words.

"But the great use of syllogistic rules (continues he), is not to enable men to reason justly, but to detect errors in reasoning." "How often do they [men] reason inaccurately, without perceiving that they do so, by not reducing their opinions to the syllogistic form? Thus, most nations are persuaded that they should give implicit credit to the opinions of their ancestors. If you ask them whether they should believe them, whether true or false? many will answer (though with some hesitation, as I have often observed), that they believe them, because they are true. Now, a single syllogism will discover the weakness of this ground of belief:—

"These are the opinions of our ancestors;

"All the opinions of our ancestors are true;

"Therefore these are true."

Dr. K. has, in several parts of his work, acknowledged his obligations to French writers. Condillac and Condorcet are often quoted. Would our metaphysical and dramatic writers be equally candid, how many of our best authors would fall in the general estimation! Among the various pursuits of literature, would it not be an act of justice to our contemporaries, and to posterity, were a few of our literati to attempt to trace every apparently new and ingenious idea to its true source—to confront, before the great republic of letters, the stealer and the borrower, together with the original proprietor?

Your's, &c.

April 8, 1808. A. M.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AS you allot a certain part of your interesting publication for the insertion of ancient inscriptions, I transmit you one, which no person has attempted to explain. It consequently opens a field for antiquarian research.

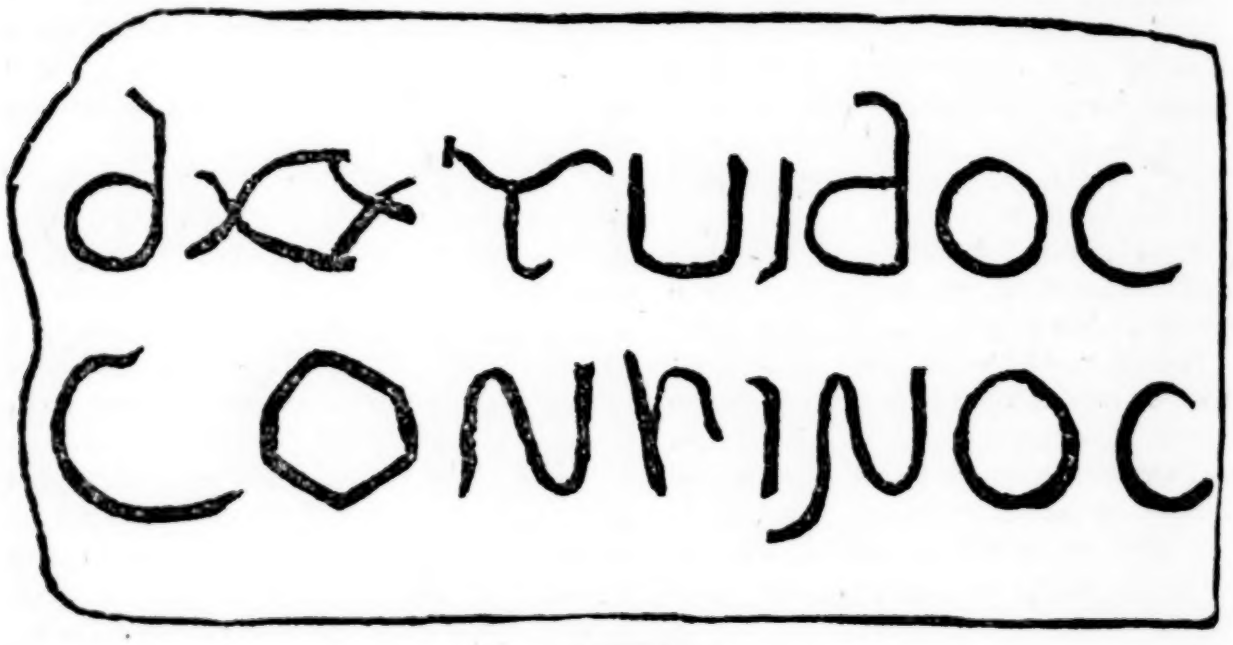
It is to be met with in the church of Listleigh, in the county of Devon.

Should your correspondents be able to throw any light on a subject involved in great obscurity, it will lead to another communication from

Your's, &c.

R. SCAMMELL.

Plymstock, November 18, 1807.



To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent, Mr. Grant, has accounted for the use of *than* after *other*, by exhibiting the construction of sentences involving the representatives of those words in other languages; but, he has not attempted any analysis or definition of the words themselves: and, as the enquiry of "Scrutator" seems to me deserving of attention, I venture to lay before you some further remarks on that subject.

The appearance of irregularity in the construction, is occasioned by that visionary classification of speech, which the Greeks, ignorant of all foreign languages, and totally unacquainted with the principles of general grammar, first devised; and, which the Latins, with the modern nations of Europe, implicitly adopted. The word *other* is enough to demonstrate the absurdity of this arrangement; for, as Johnson observes, it possesses at one time, the property of the pronoun, at another, that of the noun, and at another, that of the adjective; consequently, it shews that the distinctions we have imagined, exist not in the organization of language. But system is adhered to in spite of every impediment. Our grammarians and lexicographers, instead of searching for the cause of this anomaly, have idly given the word various names, as if it had different meanings. Had they extended their acquaintance beyond those neighbouring dialects, which are just as much confused as their own; had they, instead of contenting themselves with the tongues of Europe, ventured to penetrate the Asiatic regions of speech, they might have discovered the roots, and ascertained the true import of many words, which, by much circumlocution, they have vainly laboured to explain.

All the dialects of the civilized nations of the earth seem to proceed from one source, though by two channels; namely, by the Arabic and Indian or Tartar: the first, as a vernacular tongue, prevails in the peninsula of Arabia with some adjoining countries, and in a great part of Africa; whilst, the latter has occupied the residue of Asia and the whole of Europe. It is, therefore, by a survey of the Indian, with the dialects derived from it, that we shall make the most satisfactory discoveries on the first principles and composition of the English language.

The verbs first used in the infancy of speech are those of motion, such as *come, go*. In the Indian and Persian, the particle of exclamation is the root of the former

former verb; *O Sir*, and *come Sir*, being with them the same: and, *ā* or *ao*, contracted O, is the sign of the vocative case in very many languages. But *a*, *ao*, *ae*, *an*, *am*, correspond with our word *come*, either in an imperative or participial sense; and, our *a*, *an*, *one*, are, I doubt not, descended from them, as the Greek ης, one is from ειμι, to go, be: and, *a*, *an* are the most common terminations of the singular amongst the Indians; *a* horse, *one* horse, horse *come* (positively). And to shew the probability that this verb may have reached us even from such a distance, I cannot avoid noticing its opposites, *ja*, *jao*, *jan*, which have not only the same meaning as our *go*, *gone*; but as nearly the same shape and sound as can be expected to exist in words of a similar import, selected from dialects the most closely allied to each other.

But, whether the deduction of *one* from the Indian *ān* be rejected or admitted, is not a point of the first importance to this enquiry, if the *o* in *other* can be allowed to mean *one*; and, when regard is had to the German *ander*, in which undoubtedly the first syllable is the Saxon *ane* one; and, to the manner in which other people have expressed the meaning of this word, as will be explained hereafter; few will hesitate, I think, to grant this assumption. Let us, however, now endeavour to ascertain the import of *ter* or *ther*. This particle is generally the sign of comparison both in the Persian and Greek, and, though that sign in Saxon, German, and English, is for the most part less by the first letter; yet, considering that the two first mentioned languages are the predecessors of the three latter, or, at least, descended from the same stock as they; that the meaning we shall give to *ter* accords better with the subsequent word *than*, than the *ehe*, *er*, *ere*, before, of the German and Saxon; we will suppose the *t* dropped by use, and our *er* to spring from the same root as the Persian and Greek *ter*. Indeed, we have *farther*, the comparative of *far*, though Johnson derives it otherwise; and, we have *there*, denoting the *remote*, which is precisely the sense of *ter*, if we deduce it from the Arabic TERRA, *abiit*, *remotus fuit*: for though I have described the Arabic as a distinct language, yet I must be understood as speaking comparatively, not absolutely; the roots of many words will be found in it, which have become obsolete in other dialects.

Deducting, therefore, *ter* from the Arabic *terra*, or taking it to have a similar meaning; and *o*, *one* from the Indian *ā*, *āo*, *ān*, or *o* from *one*; we have *other*, formed on the same model as the Greek ετερος, importing *one remote*, *one there*. In the German *ander*, the *an*, one, is somewhat more conspicuous, though the nasal letter *n* often vanishes, as in *either*, which has evidently dropped the *n*, and which is plainly the same as we endeavour to prove *other*, though a little differently applied in use: and the soft *t* in *ter* is written by the Germans *d*, just as it is by the Saxons and English *th*, through a predilection for those letters. The Arabic and Hebrew *ākhar*, posterior, conveys nearly the same idea: and, the Turkish *ao bir*, that one, one remote in comparison with the one, is exactly similar. The Indians say *aur*, bring, as *aur log oonke siwā*, "other people besides them;" literally, "bring people besides them:" and, I suspect that the Greek αλλα, as well as the Latin *alius* are constructed of the Indian *a*, *an*, one and *la*, bring. The Persians use *dēgar*, give, giving; or *dusra* second: the former resembles much the Indian expression; but, *the second* is the one separate, removed, apart from the one positive; its import is, therefore, the same as that we have attributed to *other*.

Though most nations make use of some sign to distinguish the comparative adjective from the positive; yet, such is not always the case: the Arabs frequently dispense with their prefix; the preposition *min*, from, before the subsequent noun fully determining the sense: the Indians need not such an expedient; their postposition denoting *from* being deemed sufficient: and, the Turks sometimes omit the sign; the comparison being clearly exposed by *dan*, the characteristic of the ablative, attached to the following noun. But, this *dan* is surely the original of the German *dann*, and the English *than*; for, as it is the termination of the ablative, and its meaning is *from*, our *than* derived from it will accord with the words used for the same purpose in most other languages; and, the identity of words having so nearly the same form and sound, and exactly the same use, cannot with reason be doubted.

Thus we have analysed *other* into *one remote* or *one remote*; and, we have shewn that *than* has the force of *from*: we have, moreover, given some reasons for believing that *other* has the original termination of comparative adjectives; at least,

the

the propriety of using *than*, and not *but*, after it, will be evident from this analysis. *Other than* becomes, one removed from whatever it is compared with, or considered in respect to; *other but that*, one remote except that, conveys a very different idea; *the one and the other*, means the come (positively) and the come (comparatively) remote; *other than they*, the come remote or a part from (they) them: and, I conjecture that, in the latter and similar instances, calling *than* a conjunction, we have ignorantly perverted the original construction of our language, to support a system which foreigners have devised; for, surely *other than they*, ought to be *other than them* in any part of a sentence.

The arrangement of language in classes might, perhaps, be of use to learners, if it could be formed on fixed, invariable principles; but, in reality, there exist not more than two sorts of words, the noun or name of a thing: many of our prepositions and conjunctions are forms of obsolete verbs implying *coming, going*: and, the verb *to be*, which to us seems truly abstract, because unknown, is collected from various verbs denoting those actions, or some common operation of the body; thus, the Greeks express it by ειμι, as in forming the passive voice, the Indians and Persians do by *jana* and *shudan*, all of which mean simply *to go*.

In the analysis of language and the derivation of words, conclusions as satisfactory as those of the mathematician can hardly be hoped for; however far the investigator may have carried his researches: but, being myself of opinion that enquiries of this sort, though fallen much into disrepute, are not altogether useless; and that a just notion of many parts of the English tongue can be acquired only by retracing them to their originals; I beg leave to recommend to the attention of the philologist, the dialects of Asia; an acquaintance with which can alone give him a just idea of the manner in which language is constructed.

Your's, &c.

Marlow, ORIENTALIS.
October 11, 1807.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

READING in your useful and entertaining Miscellany for April, a letter signed "A Constant Reader," offering some remarks upon the usual mode of settling the "affairs of insolvent traders," I am induced to trouble you with a few thoughts on that subject, wishing to convince the writer the conclusions he draws from the facts there stated, are not accordant with general experience in matters of that nature.

The writer begins by saying, "that the provisions made by the bankrupt laws of this country, while they do justice to the creditor, afford reasonable protection to the bankrupt," and therefore any other mode of settlement is improper, because it gives "a far greater indulgence to a debtor than is consistent with the wisdom of those laws"—alluding, as the writer adds, "to the prevailing custom in some provincial towns, of making a settlement by compromise, instead of issuing a commission." If by "compromise," is meant an extension of time to a debtor, without limitation, or fixing a period for payment of the debt, and without security, I agree with the writer, that in such a case it is more for the interest of the creditors to take out a commission, except in extensive mercantile concerns, where one of the partners is resident abroad; but if by "compromise," is meant *composition*, that is, the payment of a certain proportion of an insolvent's effects at different and stated periods, with good security, then I should prefer this mode of settlement to a commission, and for the reasons assigned by the writer himself in this letter. When fraud is suspected, when perplexity, such as bill transactions appears, or when a man is not open, fair, and candid, in enquiries made by his creditors, who inspect into his affairs, then let a commission issue, as perhaps the only remedy to do justice to the creditors: but, on the other hand, if no such circumstances arise, and the conduct of the unfortunate man is unimpeached, why fix a stigma on his name, by declaring him a bankrupt? Rather adopt a milder course, in justice to an honest character; do not throw away the effects, by adopting the tedious, formal, and expensive proceeding by commission: but exercise the humane and commercial discretion of British creditors, in following up the quick, decisive, and equally satisfactory mode of settlement by composition. The very reasons given by your "Constant Reader," for not agreeing to a settlement by composition, weigh in my mind as operating strongly to adopt it. I will briefly consider them.

First,

First, the writer observes, "that under a composition, the creditor, or real owner, is deprived of the use of his own capital, which is frequently a great inconvenience to some of the creditors;" but is this the fact? In those parts of the country that I am acquainted with, and in the metropolis where I reside, the custom of looking into an insolvent person's affairs is this: he states to a creditor, generally a principal one, his situation, in concert with one or more creditors; an account, debtor and creditor, is taken of his concerns; and if every thing appears fair, the creditors hint to him that it is a pity to break up his trade, distress his family, and throw him and them on the world, if he can obtain good security, and some friend join him in *negotiable* notes or bills, payable at certain periods, they will propose it to the other creditors, and obtain his discharge. This is the mode of settlement by composition, practised in London; and as these notes and bills are *negotiable*, they are intended to assist, and "not deprive the creditors of the use of their capital." But how are matters managed under a commission? quite different, and contrary; the docket is struck, the messenger sent in, the assignees chosen, and then *all* the effects of the bankrupt are lodged at the bankers of the assignees, as soon as the stock is sold, the debts collected, and no dividend required by law for four months; then the first dividend is made at the pleasure of the assignees, the second follows a twelvemonth afterwards, and the third and fourth within seven or ten years; so that the "real capital of the creditors" is locked up all this time in the possession of the assignees: but if the solicitor and assignees chuse to keep open the commission, and not make a final dividend, it is only stating some plausibly *legal* reason, and then the poor creditors may wish and expect to receive a return of "their capital," but all to no purpose.

Another reason given by this writer for preferring a commission to a composition, is a very curious one indeed, and deserves the humane consideration of every commercial man in the united kingdom; how it could enter into the mind of any person, *in times like these*, especially any trading individual, to advocate it, is truly astonishing: it is this—"that where a person has been unsuccessful in his business, there is every reason to believe he will become more involved, in proportion to the length of time he continues to carry it on," and "therefore he is not to expect credit from others, but support and assistance from his relations and intimate friends only." When an unfortunate man becomes distressed or pinched for money, he generally flies for support and assistance to his relations and friends, in the first instance, so that they are generally the greatest sufferers: but because they are so connected, are they always to support him? It is more likely, under a composition, they will give him their friendly aid, by becoming security, and in that way involving themselves, to the great benefit of his present creditors: but under a commission, they remain only sufferers in the first instance; and if the bankrupt has obtained his certificate, are free to support him as they please, without running the great risk and hazard generally attendant on a composition. If "relations and friends" are to come forward, as the writer expresses, after a commission issues, they ought to become partners with the insolvent, and then "others" may, to be sure, with greater safety and propriety trust him. How reasonable such a proposition as this is, let those that have been in that situation judge and determine.

For my own part, I am a great enemy to commissions of bankrupt, *except in cases of actual necessity*; not because I dislike the bankrupt laws, they are as mild, just, humane, and equitable, as any that can be enacted; my objection lies to the slovenly and disgraceful manner in which they are executed. What is Guildhall on the days the commissioners meet, but a mere bear-garden? You may see from twenty to thirty commissions working (as it is called) at the same time; perhaps one set of commissioners attending at nearly the same time on five or six commissions, contradicting each others' opinions. Besides all this, to what a nefarious pitch has the procuring and issuing of commissions of bankruptcy arisen!—It is a well-known fact, that there are attornies in this city, of no inconsiderable practice, who have made their way from the lowest employments, by getting into their possession the unpaid acceptance of a distressed tradesman, knowing he cannot *at present* pay it, and fearful lest he should raise friends to do it, place this bill in the hands of a friendly client, who strikes a docket, and afterwards hunts for evidence to prove an act

act of bankruptcy; but failing in this, he sets his creditors against him, and so accomplishes his wicked designs. These men are called *docket-hunters*. From such monsters, and all hard-hearted creditors, may we all be protected, is the wish of

A FRIEND TO COMMERCE.

London, April 4, 1808.

POPULATION OF SCOTLAND.

STIRLINGSHIRE.

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR, Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures, or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
Airth	323	453	860	995	527	739	1,855
Alva	153	188	361	426	74	159	787
Baldernock	159	159	377	419	247	40	796
Baltron	206	367	740	894	354	783	1,634
Bothkenar	125	125	282	293	167	42	575
Buchanan	121	162	375	373	616	49	748
Campsie	599	599	1,387	1,519	707	983	2,906
Denny	247	353	920	1,113	138	178	2,033
Drigmen	324	335	773	834	370	103	1,607
Dunipace	172	172	442	506	304	620	948
Falkirk	——	1,767	4,211	4,627	——	——	8,838
Fintry	107	168	440	518	412	217	958
Gargunnock	176	196	454	500	441	52	954
Kilbearn	173	192	501	538	508	284	1,039
Kilpatrick, East (Stirling Division)	77	179	447	461	159	740	908
Kilsyth	545	1,038	840	922	151	1,264	1,762
Kippen (Stirling Division)	238	359	530	718	372	130	1,248
Larbert	653	684	1,620	1,649	149	1,421	3,269
Lecropt (Stirling Division)	37	44	136	112	68	17	248
Logie Do.	141	151	330	341	20	19	671
Muiravonside	241	252	504	566	141	93	1,070
Ninians, St.	1,324	1,583	3,217	3,632	2,510	2,689	6,849
Polmont	430	446	1,037	1,157	343	209	2,194
Slamanan	183	195	416	507	458	197	925
Stirling	614	1,319	2,313	2,945	26	514	5,256
Strathblane	112	139	352	382	296	330	754
Gaol of Stirling	——	——	12	3	——	——	15
	7,530	11,625	23,875	26,950	9,458	11,878	50,825

SUTHERLAND-

PARISH, TOWNSHIP, OR, Extra-parochial Place.	HOUSES. Inhabited.	HOUSES. By how many Families occupied.	PERSONS. Males.	PERSONS. Females.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Agriculture.	OCCUPATIONS. Persons chiefly employed in Trade, Manufactures or Handicraft.	TOTAL OF PERSONS.
SUTHERLANDSHIRE.							
Assint	389	389	1,157	1,238	2,395	—	2,395
Clyne	368	368	728	915	1,586	57	1,643
Criech	380	380	913	1,061	1,826	148	1,974
Dornoch	559	561	1,007	1,355	366	106	2,362
Durness	217	217	494	714	1,204	4	1,208
Edderachylis	120	126	540	715	1,178	17	1,253
Farr	443	443	1,107	1,301	949	83	2,408
Golspie	353	353	734	882	1,531	85	1,616
Kildonan	286	286	654	786	800	28	1,440
Lairg	294	294	535	674	294	1	1,209
Loth	238	238	616	758	174	64	1,374
Reay (Sutherland Division)	161	167	376	489	535	32	865
Rogart	349	349	946	1,076	1,988	34	2,022
Tongue	156	163	613	730	1,337	11	1,348
	4,315	4,384	10,425	12,692	16,165	670	23,117
WIGTOWNSHIRE.							
Glasserton	163	163	404	456	251	22	860
Inch	353	364	738	839	1,306	216	1,577
Kircolm	227	230	594	597	273	69	1,191
Kirkinner	243	244	563	597	1,119	39	1,160
Kirkmaiden	328	335	743	871	352	96	1,613
Kirkowan	172	185	349	438	530	74	787
Leswalt	300	303	622	707	237	116	1,329
Luce, New	68	88	174	194	94	24	368
Do. Old	220	253	576	645	414	88	1,221
Mochrum	231	241	466	641	268	68	1,113
Penningham	574	574	1,143	1,426	241	201	2,569
Portpatrick	206	243	526	564	164	95	1,090
Sorbie	192	235	522	569	239	81	1,091
Stonykirk	381	385	870	978	773	103	1,848
Stranraer	340	391	759	963	26	209	1,722
Whithorn	363	445	832	1,072	345	152	1,904
Wigtown	274	283	684	791	363	160	1,475
	4,660	4,995	10,570	12,348	6,995	1,815	22,918

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

Vox—et præterea nihil.

SIR,

ONE of the correspondents in your last month's Number, suggests a plan for handing down to posterity the way in which the languages of Europe are at present pronounced, by means of recording, in the orthography of the respective alphabets, the sounds of the inferior animals; "which," he says, "have been, are, and will be the same, in all time coming." He adduces instances to shew that in the days of Theocritus and of Plautus the sheep cried *ba,a*, and the cuckoo *tu,tu*. "These," he says, "serve to point out that the inferior animals cried two thousand years ago *exactly* as they do at present, and *also* serve to shew how the ancients sounded certain of the letters in their alphabet." Now I humbly conceive it to be impossible for any examples of this kind to prove *both* these points: they can prove only *one*; and I apprehend we express the cuckoo's note by a different orthography (the name of the bird) at present. The idea however is wonderfully ingenious and profound, and I shall be proud to contribute my trifling assistance in the furtherance of it. How greatly such an object is wanted, is well known to scholars. Mr. Godwin says in his Enquirer, that the most learned man now living does not understand the Latin tongue so well as a Roman milkmaid did; nor, with respect to its *pronunciation*, so well as the cows that she milked. The following are the particulars which, after some research, and on consulting the *best authorities*, I have been able to collect in this view.

To your correspondent's expression of the *cuckoo's* note, I must (as I mentioned before) except. Shakspeare records it otherwise, in a song:

> The cuckoo then on every tree
> Mocks married men, for thus sings he:
> "*Cuckoo, cuckoo.*" O word of fear,
> Unpleasing to a married ear![*]

Two notes perhaps thought to be ascertained with nearly equal precision, are those of the *cock* and the *dog*. Both these I shall produce from the same poet, in the song of Ferdinand and Ariel, in the first act of the Tempest:

> Hark, hark; *bough-waugh*: the watch-dogs bark,
> *Bough-waugh.*
> Hark, hark: I hear the strain of strutting Chantielere
> Cry *cock-a-doodle-doo*

I confess, however, I have seen the former given with some variation, on an authority very respectable in matters of this kind, thus:

> *Bow-wow-wow-wow.*—
> Whose dog art thou?—
> Little Tom Tinker's dog,
> *Bow-wow-wow-wow.*

From the dog, the transition to the *cat* is obvious. George Alexander Stevens, in one of his Readings, introduces an amorous dialogue between two cats, beginning with their addressing each other by name as follows:

> He. *Moll-row, Moll-row.*
> She. *Cur-well, Cur-well.*

Shakspeare however softens the note in youth, in this line:

> I'd rather be a *kitten*, and cry *mew.*

Theocritus, as your correspondent informs us, has preserved the cry of the *sheep* in his time: to which I add, that it is on printed record, without variation, among ourselves, in the farce of the Village Lawyer.

Swift has taken some pains to catch the neighing of a *horse*, in his invention of *houyhnhm*; and (in the first chapters of his fourth Voyage) a shorter cry of that animal, in *hhuun, hhuun*. Job says of the war-horse (chap. xxxix. ver. 25), "He saith among the trumpets, *ha, ha:*" but I am not inclined to depend much on this, as I do not understand the original expression, to which I think our translators may perhaps have accommodated an interjection of our own. It is desirable to have the Hebrew sound in this place faithfully represented, that we may know what it is the horse really did say.

I have no written voucher for giving the bellowing of the *cow* as something like *moo*.

The cry of *young pigs* is on record in the lines which most of us have heard from our nurses:

> This pig went to market, &c.

I shall not repeat the whole poem, as I can attain the purpose with more advantage by an old "quibble" of much simplicity, on sucking pigs, rescued from oblivion in a periodical publication of last month:

> A fellow was to seek
> Why pigs cry, *week, week, week,*
> And nothing else would repeat.
> He was told they did cry
> "Week, week, week," only
> 'Cause in *three weeks* they're kill'd to eat.

There is no deficiency of testimony concerning

[*] *Cocu*, French, cuckold.

concerning the *canary-bird's* chirping. *Pretty Dick*, and *sweet, sweet*, are, as far as my most diligent observation has extended, its universal interpretations.

The *duck's* note is generally called *quack*; but Pope, in his Imitation of Chaucer, writes it rather differently thus:

Miss stared; and grey ducke crieth, *quaake.*

I believe the *hen's* note is variously pronounced *chuck*,—*cluck*, and *clock*.

Shakspeare gives us the *owl's* song in one of his own:

When blood is nipt, and ways be foul,
Then nightly sings the staring owl,
Tu-whit, tu-whoo: a merry note, &c.

The *jack-daw's* note we have on the authority of Cowper, in an epigram on the speculations of that bird from a steeple:

He sees that this great round-about
The world, with all its motley rout,
Church, army, physic, law,
Its customs and its businesses,
Are no concern at all of his;
And says—What says he?—*Caw.*

The same note is given to the *crow* in the jest-books, by a traveller who heard that bird in Scotland. "*Caw, caw*, and be d——d, if you stay in such a country as this when you have wings to fly away."

The *nightingale's* song I remember seeing introduced in some juvenile verses, describing her to

sit snug,
And charm the ear with *jug, jug, jug.*

There is a *small bird* called, from its note, *pee-wit*; and Mr. Ashe, in the first volume of his entertaining Travels lately published, mentions an American bird which, for a similar reason, is named *whip-poor-Will.*

If I remember right from my school-days, it is stated in one of the notes to the Delphin edition of Ovid's Metamorphoses, that the *frog's* croak resembles the (French?) pronunciation of the Latin words *sub aqua, sub aqua.*

But I beg leave to suggest to your correspondent, whether his plan would not admit of being extended so as to include likewise the sounds afforded by *inanimate* objects. For this extension there are certainly ample materials; a few of which, at present occurring to my mind, I shall exhibit.

One of the most prominent instances at this season of festivity (Whitsuntide) is that of *church-bells*; but this indeed is rather scanty, hardly exceeding *ding dong*, though Shakspeare carries it one step further:

Let us all ring Fancy's knell.
I'll begin it: *ding dong bell.*

As for the prophecy found in them by Whittington, and the contradictory admonitions by a widow in a singular story related (I think) in the Curiosities of Literature, I abandon them as not much to the present purpose.

On speaking of a watch or a clock, it is unnecessary to add a single word of confirmation in assigning to them *tick-tack.*

But a most invaluable record of this kind is preserved in Tristram Shandy, where the sounds of the *strings of a violin*, in putting them into tune (they were of course, at the time, *out of tune*), are thus accurately delineated: *Ptr-r-r-ing—twing—twang—prut, trut, trut, prut—tr-a, e,i,o,u—twang—trat, prut—diddle diddle, diddle diddle, diddle diddle, dum: twaddle diddle, tweddle diddle, twiddle diddle, twoddle diddle, twuddle diddle: prut, trut—krish, krush, krush: diddle diddle, diddle diddle, diddle diddle, hum, dum, drum: trut prut, prut trut.*

There are two other expressions very well established for *musical sounds*, but I am reluctantly obliged to give them up, as in the first of the following quotations they are appropriated to no particular instrument, and in the second are applied to instruments which they do not seem at all to suit:

Some say that signior Bononcini,
Compared to Handel, 's a mere ninny.
Others aver that to him Handel
Is scarcely fit to hold a candle.
Strange that such difference there should be
'Twixt *tweedle-dum* and *tweedle-dee!*

EPIGRAM.

Sound the *trumpet*, beat the *drum*;
Tweedle-dee and *tweedle-dum.*

LITERARY MAGAZINE.

The sound of a *postilion's whip* is also given by Tristram Shandy as *crack, crack, crack.*

In Pope's Iliad, a *spear* or an *arrow* in the air may abundantly be seen to *whiz.*

A *bow-string*, when pulled, is said to *twang*, on the same authority; which is also confirmed by a song of Garrick's:

My heart would you hit,
Tip your arrow with wit,
And it comes to my heart with a *twang.*

The noise of a *fly's wings* in motion is given by Shakspeare:

Poor harmless fly,
That with his pretty *buzzing* melody,
Came here to make us merry, and thou hast
kill'd him!

The

The same word, and *humming*, are applied to a *bee*.

The noise of a *large bird's wings* in rising is well expressed by Pope (Windsor Forest) in the line,

See, from the brake the *whirring* pheasant springs.

The beat of a *drum* is pretty commonly agreed on. We have it in a military song in the Surrender of Calais:

Nothing to eat,
Rub-a-dub-dub:
Rub-a-dub-dub,
We have nothing to eat.

It is also in another song:

And our hearts beat the *rub-a-dub* feelings of joy.

Nothing further occurs to me at present on this *highly important* subject, except that I believe the sound of a *hunting-horn* is represented by *tantivy*.

Σ.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE Correspondent who subscribes himself Symphorus, in the 301st page of your last month's Magazine, imagines that he has fully acquitted Ovid upon the charge of inconsistency in his fable of Phaëton, whom he describes as having fallen into a river, at a time when there happened to be no river wherein to fall. Symphorus tells us, that by supposing "the space of at least one day occupied by Phaëton's fall, the face of nature *might* then be in a considerable degree renewed:" and because Homer has chosen to make Vulcan a whole day tumbling into the island of Lemnos; *ergo*, "every seeming incongruity is thus removed from the text of Ovid."

This, instead of a logical, or even a probable conclusion, is one of the most unhappy conjectures ever jumped at. Had the critic looked forward only a few lines into the text, he would have found the poet describing the face of nature so far from "renewed," that the conflagration during Phaëton's descent is said to have supplied the loss of the sun, merely by the light it occasioned.

Symphorus seems to have forgotten that Eridanus (or the Po) was expressly mentioned as scorched up, before Phaëton was said to be precipitated into it, and this circumstance constitutes the very essence of the blunder——

Hesperiosque amnes, Rhenum, Rhodanumque, PADUMque.

The lines which Symphorus has overlooked are,

At pater obductos luctu miserabilis ægro
Condiderat vultus, et, si modo credimus, *unum*
Isse diem sine sole ferunt; *incendia lumen*
Præbebant, aliquisque malo fuit usus in illo.

Added to this, the sudden descent of the son of Phœbus is compared with the motion of the meteor vulgarly termed a falling-star, and which finishes its journey generally in less than twenty-four hours.

Volvitur in præceps, longoque per aëra tractu
Fertur: ut interdum de cœlo stella sereno,
Quæ si non cecidit, potuit cecidisse videri.

Your's, &c.

Camden Town, SAMUEL WESLEY.
May 16, 1808.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT often happens that some of the limbs of fruit-trees, trained against a wall, are blighted, and die; while others remain in a healthy and flourishing state. This evil is, by gardeners, generally attributed to the effects of lightning. But if this were the case, would not the violent action of the electric fluid produce a laceration of the branch and stalk of the tree? No such effect is to be perceived. It therefore appears to me that we must seek some other cause for this evil, and I flatter myself that I have discovered the real one.

A few years since, when Galvanism was first introduced to public notice, I constructed a pile, consisting of about one hundred plates of copper, and as many of zink, each about two inches square. Among other experiments, I applied it to the branch of a tender plant (a species of the ficoides). Having left it for about an hour, on my return I found the branch withered, and hanging close to the stalk. It immediately occurred to me that Galvanism might be the cause of the above-mentioned defect in wall fruit trees, occasioned by the oxidation of the nails, by which they are oftentimes fastened (for I conceive Galvanism to be produced, in a greater or less degree, by every metal passing into a state of oxidation). Recollecting that the limb of a cherry-

cherry-tree in my garden had, nearly a year before, been fastened to the wall with an *iron-cramp*, I instantly examined it, *and found it dead*, though, when fastened, it was a flourishing, healthy limb, at least an inch in diameter, and nine feet in length.

I have since examined several peach and nectarine trees; and wherever I discovered a limb dead, I invariably found that one or more of the nails which fastened it, were *in contact with the bark*. A limb of a peach-tree puzzled me for some time. It was dead, but I could not perceive that any of the nails were in contact with it (the scraps of cloth being left pretty long). After a narrow search, however, I found the mud, of which the wall was built, considerably stained with rust, immediately under the branch; and on digging into the wall with my knife, I brought the hidden mischief to light—it was part of a very large spike-nail, and which lay about an inch below the surface.

On mentioning some of those circumstances to a friend, he observed, that about a year before, he had fastened some currant-trees to a wall with *iron* hooks. On examination, almost every limb so fastened *was dead*.

The effect of the Galvanism in these cases will probably be found to be greater in rainy seasons, as the oxidation then goes on more rapidly than it does at other times.

I could have wished to have made some further observations on this subject before I communicated them to the public, but at present I have not the opportunity; but I hope some of your numerous correspondents will attend to the subject, and communicate the result of their further observations through the channel of your valuable Magazine.

—Your's, &c.

May 30, 1808. OBSERVATOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

RESPECTING the habits and economy of the moth, which "a Constant Reader" wishes to have some information about, in your last number, I beg to say, that I believe there is no particular season of the year when this insect begins its ravages: its eggs are deposited in the corner of a box, or on cloth, &c. where they remain until a worm is produced by the heat of the weather, or of the room, and in the course of a few days a chrysalis is formed, similar to that of all butterflies. It is previous to this state that the injury is done, by the worm feeding on whatever happens to have been its *nest*; and I have often destroyed them while they were working into the thread of a cloth.

The most usual preventatives against the injury occasioned by the moth, are cedar-wood and tobacco-leaves. A piece of the former put into a box, if sufficiently large to emit its peculiar odour to whatever may be contained in it, will effectually preserve the cloth from injury; and it is well known, that in libraries where there are books bound with Russia leather, which is tanned with cedar, no moth or worm will corrupt. It is common to put cedar shavings and chips into boxes, &c. which answer just as well as the wood itself.

Tobacco-leaves may be placed at certain intervals in the folds of a piece of woollen cloth; and it is sufficient to examine them once in six months, in order to renew the leaves, if necessary.

Many persons wrap their woollens in coarse brown paper, and this is found to save them from the depredation of the moth. I should conclude that the smell of pitch and tar retained by this kind of paper from the rope and oakum, with which it is principally made, causes the offence to the moth; and if so, a cheap remedy is easily obtained, by anointing with tar and pitch the shelves of shops and warehouses.

An exposure to fresh air will free cloth, &c. from the worm, by causing a quick formation of the moth; but the injury is previously done; for I do not think that the fly feeds at all on the wool, and that when it is met with in cloth, it is then about to deposit the eggs.

It is remarkable that the moth never flies in the day-time, unless when disturbed; and then it soon seeks for a resting-place: this, probably, is the cause why it is considered as belonging to the class of dormants. At night we see it invariably "fly in circling eddies" around a candle, until it is destroyed by the flame. I have often observed it, with a wing or leg scorched, fall on the table, and renew its little flight, as if determined to be burnt. I have as often endeavoured to lessen its sufferings, by crushing it when in a wounded state; but its sight seemed to be so very perfect, as to enable it to avoid the touch.

Your's, &c.

London, June, 1808. M. B.

For

their literary knowledge, who are ignorant that he flourished in the time of Tiberius, and that Q. Curtius lived at a period not far distant. The opinion of the learned Bentley will appear the best founded; and by that acute and judicious critic, Manilius is placed among the authors of the Augustan age. The style, he says, will perhaps be found not altogether consistent with the elegance and purity of that enlightened period; but if it be assumed that Manilius was not a native of Rome, that may be accounted for. We may add, that the dedication of the poem to Augustus sufficiently proves his living under that Prince; and that it could be no other Prince than Augustus, will appear from the corroborating testimony of a passage or two, which will unquestionably fix the time to where we have placed it. The dedication runs thus, and strongly points out Augustus:—

Nunc mihi tu, Cæsar, patriæ princepsque paterque
Qui regis Augustis parentem legibus orbem,
Concessumque patri mundum deus ipse mereris,
Das animum viresque facis ad tanta canendum. *Lib. i. v. 7.*

What follows, will support what has been already advanced on this head. He alludes to the closing of the temple of Janus:

Sed satis hoc fatis fuerit: jam bella quiescant
Atque adamanteis Discordia cincta catenis
Æternors habeat frænos in carcere clausa.
Sit pater invictus patriæ, sit Roma sub illo,
Cumque deum cœlo dederit, non quærat in illo. *L. i. v. 919.*

In these, and a variety of other passages which might be adduced, he can mean no other than Augustus, who was the adopted son of Julius Cæsar; who overthrew Brutus and Cassius at Philippi; who defeated the son of the great Pompey; who routed Antony and Cleopatra at Actium; preserved the Roman empire, by turning that vast and unsettled republic into a well-regulated monarchy; and having conquered or outlived all his enemies, gave peace to the world. These are the different characters and events to which the poet alludes, and which can only apply to the great Augustus. He again says,

Ne dubites homini divinos credere visus,
Jam facit ipse deos, mittitque ad sidera numen,
Majus et Augusto crescit sub principe cœlum.

By explaining this passage, we shall, we hope, satisfy the reader that Augustus only can be intended here. The poet vainly argues the power of man to comprehend what passes in heaven, because he can even make gods. His meaning is, that Cæsar, or the Emperor, had lately deified his adopted father, and thereby augmented the number of the gods; or, as an astronomer and poet, he attributes the new star, which was said to appear soon after the death of Cæsar, to that great man, as Ovid and Virgil had done before him. And lastly, the following lines are decisive of his having written towards the latter end of the reign of Augustus:—

Virgine sub casta felix terraque marique
Es Rhodos, hospitium *recturi principis orbem.*
Tuque domus vere solis, cui tota sacrata es,
Cum caperes lumen magni sub Cæsare mundi.
L. iv. v. 765.

Tiberius had retired to Rhodes, and resided there some time, before his accession to the empire. Upon a review of all these corroborating passages, it is difficult not to concur in the opinion of Bentley, that our author was a native of some part of Asia; that from the circumstance of his name not occurring in the first MSS. or being mentioned by himself or any of his contemporaries, it is impossible to ascertain what it really was; but that he most certainly belongs to the age of Augustus.

Under the head of Lucretius, we thought it necessary to present the reader an outline of the philosophy of Epicurus, upon which the poem of Lucretius is founded. It may be equally proper to give him an idea of the scientific principles of the followers of Zeno, among whom Manilius is ranked. They acknowledged one infinite, eternal, almighty intelligence, which, being diffused through the whole universe of well-ordered and regularly-disposed matter, actuates every part, and is, as it were, the soul of this vast body. The parts of this body, they asserted, are of two sorts, the celestial, *i. e.* the planets and the fixt stars—and the terrestrial, viz. the earth and all the other elements about it. The celestial bodies continue still the same, without any change or variation; but the whole sublunary world is not only liable to dissolution, but often has been, and will be again, dissolved by fire. From this chaos, which, because it was made by fire, they called fire, they asserted that another system would arise, its several particles settling, according to their respective weights. Thus the earth would

would sink lowest, the water would be above that, the air next, and the fire encompass the whole. But because all the earthy parts are not equally rigid, nor equally dispersed through the chaos, there would be cavities and hollows in some places, fit to receive the waters, and to be channels for rivers. In other places, hills and mountains would rise, and the whole system appear in that form and figure which it now bears. They added, that this infinite mind has made one general decree concerning the government of the lower world, and executes it by giving such powers to the celestial bodies, as are sufficient and proper to produce the designed effects. This decree, thus executed, they called Fate, and upon this principle their whole system of astrology depended. That things occur in the world which to us are unaccountable, every day's experience taught them; they also learned, or pretended to have learned, from accurate and repeated observation, that there was a constant agreement between these unaccountable accidents, and certain positions of the heavenly bodies; and therefore concluded, that those bodies were concerned in the general effect. Hence they began to prescribe rules, and to collect their scattered observations into a science. And this was the astrology of the Stoics; not invented by Zeno, but received by him and his scholars from the Chaldæan and other ancient philosophers of the East: till the Greeks, ambitious of making it appear their own, endeavoured to establish and adorn it with fables. That which before was only precarious and uncertain, as all science drawn from observation only, and not from any settled principles in nature, must be, became in their hands a tissue of ridiculous fancies and wild imaginations. The original hypothesis of Zeno, it was the endeavour of Manilius to explain in Latin verse. Among many absurd positions, there are not wanting some which are justified by modern observation, and corroborated by more recent discoveries. He even hints at some opinions which are supposed to belong to later ages. Thus he defends the fluidity of the heavens, in opposition to the hypothesis of Aristotle. He asserts that the fixed stars are not all in the same concave superficies of the heavens, and equally distant from the centre of the world. He maintains that they are all of the same nature and substance with the sun, and that each of them has a particular *vortex* of its own; and he affirms that the *milky way* is only the undistinguished lustre of a great many small stars, which the moderns have since seen to be such, through the glass of Galileo.

The title of the poem is *Astronomicon*, though, with greater propriety, it might be entitled *Astrologicon*; but the distinction between astronomy and astrology was unknown in the time of Manilius. The fifth book is, in our opinion, superior to all the rest. It contains an enumeration of the extra-zodaical constellations, and of the degrees of the twelve signs with which they rise. He then hazards a fanciful hypothesis, that the rising of these constellations gives birth to our various inclinations, manners, and characters, and produces our attachment to different arts, sciences, professions, and trades; the descriptions of which are extremely poetical, and almost absorb the whole book. These descriptions are mingled with episodes, particularly the beautiful episode of Andromeda, which many have deemed not unworthy of Virgil. The whole is terminated by the known distinction of the stars into six different sizes.

Such are the objects treated of by Manilius, in the five books of his Astronomics. He had proposed to himself to discuss many other subjects; but, as we have already conjectured, he was prevented by death. As to his style, it is poetical, energetic, and not unworthy of the age in which we suppose him to have lived. He has been censured as too abundant. When he has once conceived an image, says Scaliger (Prol. in Manil.) he knows not where to leave it. Bentley has endeavoured to clear him of this reproach, which, he asserts, has no other foundation than the many verses which have been added to those of Manilius, expressing the same thing, though not in so elegant a manner. But were we even to allow the suppression of all the lines which Bentley has condemned as spurious, we shall still have but too many examples of that excessive redundance, or rather tautology, which is justly imputed to Manilius, and from which Ovid, as we have seen, is not altogether exempt. We observe in Manilius a too frequent repetition of the words *sidera*, *astra*, *cælum*, *mundus*, *orbis*, *signa*, &c. &c. even in lines which closely follow each other. It was not indeed easy to avoid these recurrences in such a poem, though it is not to be doubted that he would have struck out many of these expletives, had he

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. XIX.

MANILIUS.

OF this poet, who lay for so many centuries unknown, and concerning whom so many controversies have arisen, we are now to give some account. He was so strangely neglected by his contemporaries, that they furnish us with no memorials of him; and all that we can discover, is by inferences to be drawn from some passages in the poem itself.

There is nothing certainly known of the country which gave birth to Manilius. It is supposed, however, that he was originally from some part of Asia; both from the peculiar construction of his sentences, and from the particular science which he has celebrated, more familiar to the natives of the East, than to the Romans. From these two lines,

Speratum Hannibalem *nostris* cecidisse catenis—
Quâ genitus cum frater Remus *hanc* condidit urbem,

some have endeavoured to prove, that Manilius was not only a native of Rome, but even composed his work in that great capital of the world. By others, these lines have been considered as spurious*, as well as many others which occur in the poem. The circumstance of his having written not only in Latin, but in a style of Latinity which ranks him among the the best authors of the Augustan age, does not necessarily imply that he was born in Rome, or even in Italy. Phædrus, Terence, Seneca, Lucan, and others, are instances that the language lost nothing of its elegance or propriety in the hands of strangers; particularly Phædrus and Terence, the one a native of Thracia, the other of Africa. If, as it is contended, he was not only a Roman, but of the noble family of the Manilii, who so often filled the consular chair, and other great offices of the republic, the silence of his contemporaries is altogether unaccountable. It appears to us extremely improbable, that a man, at once illustrious as a patrician and a poet, should have remained unnoticed in an age when genius and talents of every kind were courted and encouraged. Why is he not mentioned by Ovid in his catalogue of poets? Why does not Quintilian* propose *him* also to his orator, when he encourages him to read Macer and Lucretius, and affirms that a competent skill in astronomy was necessary to make him perfect in his profession? Why do the philologers never use his authority, when it might have been so pertinently cited by Aulus Gellius and Macrobius? Why do the grammarians and mythologists appear to be altogether unacquainted with his writings? These are queries which cannot now be answered; but they are of sufficient weight to make us hesitate in pronouncing him to be a native of Rome, at least, as one of the Manilii family. That he was originally from some part of Asia, in whatever place he received his education, may be surmised from his energetic and highly-coloured descriptions, and from a variety of expressions, which, however poetical, are extremely singular, and not to be found in the Roman writers of that age.

As a proof that he was not a Roman of illustrious birth, there will be found considerable variations, in the old manuscript copies, with respect even to the *name* of this obscure poet. The MS. *Gemblacensis*†, by much the most ancient and the best, has no name in the title page, appearing to have been written in the same hand which transcribed the rest of the poem; but the name of *Manlius poeta* may be seen evidently written by a more recent hand. The MS. of *Leipsick*, which is the next in seniority, is thus inscribed: Arati *philosophi Astronomicon*; that of *Vossius* is entitled M. Mallii *Antiochi Pœni Astronomicon*; and the MS. *Cassinensis* has this inscription, C. Manilii *poetæ illustris Astronomicon*. It is therefore impossible, from these MSS. to ascertain the real name of the author, since the name in the Gembloors MS. is stated not to be written in the same hand which executed the rest of the poem; that of Leipsick is notoriously false; and among the more recent MSS. there are not to be found two which agree in the orthography of the name. Bentley, who had seen these MSS. and collated all the earlier editions of the poet, considers this as a point which cannot now be settled. This uncertainty may also equally refute the opinion of those, who think that the poet was the same Manilius the astrologer, mentioned by the elder Pliny‡

* Particularly by Bentley and Pingré.

* Quint. Inst. Orat.

† So called from Gemblours, a town in the duchy of Brabant.

‡ Nat. Hist. xxxv. 17.

and

and of others again, who supposed him to have been the same with Manlius the mathematician, also mentioned in Pliny*, who, by an order from Augustus, had placed a golden ball upon an obelisk, which formed a kind of zodiacal sun-dial, from its shadow marking the hours. The mathematician of Pliny appears to have had nothing in common with our poet; and if they had been the same person, it is not probable that the naturalist would have omitted so remarkable a circumstance. That it was not necessary that the poet, whoever he was, should have at the same time been an excellent mathematician, may be inferred from the instance of Aratus, who also wrote a poem on Astronomy, though, according to Cicero†, he was ignorant of the first principles of the science; and Manilius himself sometimes betrays great want of skill in the subject which he selected for the exercise of his muse. That he was a poet, is sufficiently verified by the poem itself; that he was an astronmer, may be doubted. He probably only collected into one mass whatever he had read in various Greek and Roman authors, and embellished it with the graces of poetry. We must not therefore be surprised if he sometimes contradicts himself.

Dr. Bentley‡ is of opinion, that whoever was the author, it was not published by him. It remained unknown till the reign of Constantine. Hence it is that no one of the ancient grammarians have cited any of its verses; which would probably have been the case, had the poem been known to them, as we frequently see in their collections innumerable lines cited of authors, whose works are no longer extant. About the reign of Constantine, it appears to have fallen into the possession of Julius-Firmicus Maternus, who left a commentary, or rather a mere translation, in prose, of the poem, without acknowledging the source whence he derived all that he has evidently taken from Manilius. It then relapsed into darkness and oblivion, till it was discovered in the tenth century, but in a most wretched condition; from this copy, however, many transcriptions were made. There is, we admit, more of conjecture than of certainty in this statement; but it will perhaps appear probable upon reflection, and may serve to account for the silence of Ovid and Quinctilian upon the work of Manilius*. It is certain that the poem was not left by its author in a state fit for publication. It is evidently imperfect and unfinished, though to what extent it was his intention to enlarge it, or what other subjects connected with the science in its then limited sphere, he meant to introduce, it is now not easy to conjecture. The poet (lib. i. v. 112) hopes for a long and peaceful old age, that he may have time to put the finishing to his work. He hints at a variety of topics, which we do not find are afterwards illustrated. He promises to speak of the properties of planets; of their different aspects; of their connection with the *Decania* and *Dodecatemoria* of the signs, and the twelve celestial houses; of the power of the constellations at their setting; of all which nothing is to be found in any remaining part of the poem.

There is almost as much uncertainty respecting the *time* when Manilius is supposed to have existed; though, in this respect, there are many circumstances to be collected from the poem, which induce us to adopt the common opinion, that he wrote under Augustus. By Gevartius, he is placed so low as the reign of Theodosius; and he considers him as the same Manlius Theodorus the consul, to whom Claudian has addressed one of his panegyrics. But the arguments which Gevartius adduces in support of this hypothesis, are by no means convincing. From the mere similarity of name, no sufficient elucidation can possibly be drawn; nor is it enough to assert, that the name of Manilius does not occur in any of the ancient writers, to infer that he could not have existed in the classic æra of Rome. Manilius has that in common with many other authors, of whose antiquity no doubt has been entertained. Q. Curtius, the historian of Alexander, lay so long unknown, that not the slightest mention is made of him by any writer of Greece or Rome; nor was he discovered till about the tenth century from the birth of our Saviour. The writings of Velleius Paterculus are so little noticed by his contemporaries, and by later authors, that, had it not been for the accidental discovery of a MS. in some part of Germany, miserably torn and defaced, the very name of that elegant historian would have been lost to us. Yet there are few, however slender

* Nat. Hist. xxxvi. 10.
† De Nat. Deor. 2. 41.
‡ Præf. in Manil.

* Vide Pingré Introd. aux Astronomiques de Man.

their

he lived to revise his work. By the earlier critics he is considered again as too obscure; but they probably hazarded this remark from their having been acquainted only with the very faulty copies, which had been given before the time of Scaliger. Now that we have the learned disquisitions and researches of Scaliger, Bentley, and Pingré, to assist us in our perusal of the poem, we shall find it infinitely more clear and intelligible. If the genuine autography of the poet could be discovered, of which, however, there is now no hope, the little obscurity which remains concerning him would be dissipated.

In considering the Astronomicon merely as a poem, it must be reviewed with the indulgence due to an unfinished work. If we reflect upon the subject which Manilius had to discuss, and that he was the first, among the Latins, who undertook to bend it to the laws of poetry, we may safely admire the variety, the learning, and even the facility with which he has illustrated a science as new as it was difficult. Of this difficulty he appears to have been fully aware, and urges the impossibility of writing well on so arduous a subject, at the same time artfully hinting at the facility with which he could have written on one more popular and interesting:—

——Facile est ventis dare vela secundis,
Fæcundumque solum varias agitare per artes;
Auroque atque ebori decus addere, cum rudis ipsa
Materies niteat. Spceciosis condere rebus
Carmina vulgatum est opus & componere simplex.

To those who may object that he might have selected a subject more pleasing, and less difficult, he himself answers, that every other had been already anticipated. Perhaps the desire of going out of the common road, and performing something new, might be one of the principal motives of his undertaking the Astronomicon; and it must be recollected, that, in his days, astrology was as much esteemed, as it is justly despised in ours.

His general style is strong, pointed, and manly; his fancy vigorous and bold; his genius rapid and fervid. He has a fire and a spirit not inferior to Lucan or Statius; but his judgment seems unable to resist the impetuosity of his ideas. He is, therefore, incorrect and slovenly; often harsh and inelegant; generally unequal. It would be dangerous to recommend this author to one whose taste is not yet established; but to others, the very faults of Manilius may have their use. They will perceive the errors, the great errors, into which unrestrained genius may fall; errors, indeed, of which genius only can be guilty; but, when they see the effect of licentious freedom and unbounded imagination, they will perceive that such are their dangers, and such their consequences. When he is compelled to give rules, and is tied to a certain form of words, he appears to struggle against these necessary fetters; he attempts the boldest metaphors; he uses the strongest latachreses; and, in defiance of all the rules of poetry, he indulges a sort of *obscure sublime*, when he should be plain, intelligible, and easy. When he finds himself at liberty, he is licentious rather than free; lax, rather than easy. Scaliger, with his usual extravagance of praise, thus speaks of Manilius:—" Poeta ingeniosissimus, nitidissimus scriptor, qui obscuras res tam luculento sermone, materiam morosissimam tam jucundo charactere, exornare potuit: Ovidio suavitate par, majestate superior: . . . . . nihil ad perfectionem absoluti operis in hoc auctore requiras. In primis omnia ejus proemia et παρεκβάσεις extra omnem aleam posita sunt. Nihil illis divinius, nihil copiosius, gravius et jucundius dici potest." It is unfortunate for the memory of Manilius, that, of all the ancient writers, his poem has descended to us in the most corrupt and defective state; the number of the various readings almost equalling that of the acknowledged verses. But, upon the whole, he deserves a place among the writers of the Augustan age.

Manilii, Bonon. fol. 1474.—Editio princeps.

Manilii, Ital. Secunda Editio. No date. According to Bentley. In Harwood, they are thus marked. Nuremb. 4to. 1474. Ed. princeps. Sec. edit. Bonon. fol. 1484.

Manilii, edit. Roman. cum not. Bonincontrii. 1484.

Manilii, Neap. 4to. P. Iodocum Hoensteyn. A very scarce edit.

Manilii Astronomicon, à Scaligero. Par. 1579, 8vo. L. Bat. 1600.

Manilii, In usum Delphini, 4to. Par. 1679, by Fayet, one of the worst executed of all the Delph. edit.

Manilii, Bentley, 4to. London, 1739, perhaps the best that was presented to the world by this great critic. The text has been a model for all subsequent editors.

Manilii, Stoeberi, 8vo. Argent. 1767. Harwood calls this an excellent edition, but Pingré gives a very different character of it.

The

The text of course is good, being copied from Bentley, but the notes are contemptible.

Manilii, Burton. Lond 8vo. 1783. As this gentleman had before him only the first edit. of Man. and one of Junius, it was not to be expected that he himself could have produced a good edition. But it is singular that he should have taken such pains to depreciate the classic whom he undertook to illustrate. If the poem were so contemptible, why did he give himself the unnecessary trouble of editing it?

Manilii, Pingré, Paris, 2 vol. 8vo. 1786. As Mr. Pingré was at once an excellent astronomer, and a judicious critic; as it has the text of Bentley, in some instances amended, with his own excellent notes, accompanied by the poem of Aratus, as translated by Cicero, on the same subject, we may perhaps consider this the most useful of all the editions of Manilius.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I BEG leave to send you some remarks upon the antiquity and use of *gold chains.*

The earliest mention of wearing this ornament is in the Book of Genesis*, where Pharoah put a gold chain about the neck of Joseph. To wear a chain of gold was to be the privilege of the fortunate Œdipus, who decyphered the fatal hand-writing, upon the wall of Belshazzar's palace†, and the king himself, as does the modern sovereign his knights, accordingly so invested Daniel. The decoration of the person has ever, from its importance, in relation to their attraction and influence, been an object of especial concern to women; and in the Song of Solomon, we find their necks ornamented with chains of gold.‡ It was also common in Egypt‖; and among the Jews, the breast-plate of the high-priest was fastened by *chains of gold*§, which I mention only, because some dignity was probably attached to *this kind* of ligature. Tertullian notes that the *aurum cervicis ornamentum*, or gold ornament of the neck, was an ensign of dignity among the Egyptians and Babylonians¶; and being such, Herodotus does not describe them as parts of the *common* dress of the latter nation.**

Themistocles, seeing, after a battle, one of the dead adorned with a gold chain, bid a friend take it, observing, that *he* was not yet *Themistocles**; and every schoolboy knows, that one of the *Torquati* family obtained that name from a gold chain, which he had taken from a Gaul. These instances are mentioned, because they infer the same military distinction as the collars of knighthood. Vegetius mentions that chains of gold were given to soldiers, in reward for their bravery†, who were afterwards called *Torquati milites*; and Augustus gave a fine spirited boy, who had been hurt by a fall in the Trojan game a gold chain‡; and with the hopes of it, fathers used to stimulate their children‖ when about to engage in the military profession. But they were not rewards of the first class§, *these* being the several kinds of *crowns.* These kinds of chains were doubtless different from the small ones worn by men and women, which Montfaucon has engraved from the Brandenburgh cabinet¶, and which were common ornaments.

Notice has been before taken of the use of the gold chain among the early Gauls**. Boadicea, says Sammes††, upon the authority of Dion Cassius, and Stowe‡‡, upon that of Pontius Verunnius, wore a gold chain. Edgar, in his funeral eulogy, is described, as the donor of gold chains to his nobles‖‖, and Edelfleda, the lady of Duke Brithnod, bestowed that ornament and a curtain worked with the acts of her husband, upon the church of Ely§§. It was one of the chief insignia of the Anglo-Saxon general.

From being, at first, a limited and privileged ornament, the gold chains descended to the nobility and superior orders, as common designations of rank¶¶. Various instances appear in old wills in Collins's Peerage, but it may be

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* Ch. xli. † Daniel, ch. v. ‡ Ch. i.

‖ Strutt's Dresses Introd. p. xiii. xxv. l. iv.

§ Moses and Aaron, ix. to xvi. xxviii. p. 17.

¶ De Idololatria, c. xviii.

** Clio, lib. i. cxcv.

* Plutarch, Precept. Politic. No. ix.

† Veget. l. ii. ‡ Sueton. in August. c. xliii.

‖ Iuven. l. v. Sat. xvi. l. 50—60. Comment. Lubin. 588.

§ Sueton. in August. c. xxv. et Not. Babelon.

¶ Montfauc. l'Antiq. expliq. v. iii. p. i. b. 2. c. 2. sec. 5.

** Catumandus, a petty king, put one round the neck of Minerva at Marseilles. Justin. l. 43. c. 5.

†† Britannia Illustrata, 229.

‡‡ Annales, p. 32.

‖‖ Chron. Saxon. p. 123.

§§ Histor. Eliens. l. ii. c. 7.

¶¶ From mockery they were worn by the king's minstrels and even the court fools.

sufficient

sufficient to give two instances from a less familiar source. "Maurice, Lord Berkeley, who died in 1523, left behind him a chayne of gold, with a cross, containing three hundred and twenty-four linkes, and a hooke of gold*, and Thomas, his successor, left by will a chayne of gold to Frances, his son Maurice's wife†". At this time they were very common; stewards in great mens' houses wore them, *as did others of the domestics*‡. So Strutt, but Mr. Steevens says that stewards wore them *out of distinction from other servants*‖. Justices of the peace used them, and the same author adds, *an agate appended to them*, or worn in a ring§. In a manuscript History of Bristol, in the possession of the writer of this essay, it is noted of the visit of Ann, queen of James the First, to that city, that the mayor "went on foot next to the coach, bear-headed, *with the chain of gold about his neck*¶;" and that the queen gave him "a gold ring set with diamonds, worth sixty pounds, *the which he weareth with a chain of gold about his bosom*," in remembrance of the queen.

It is now one of the ornaments, which from long antiquity has been appropriated to mayors and sheriffs in large cities**; but great changes have ensued: the mayor anciently *carried the mace himself*, and the sheriffs, *white rods*, as those of counties do now at the assizes††. At London, too, and probably elsewhere, has disappeared the *sheriff's post*, or pillars, in front of his house, for the purpose of affixing royal proclamations, &c. nor do they keep *fools*, as did other persons of moment.

Upon the Makers of Images in the Middle Age, &c.

Images were not made by a summary or simple process. "Beyonde the sea," says Archbishop Arundel, (anno 1407) "are the beste peynters that ever I saw. And, syrs, I tell you this is their maner, and it is a goode maner. Whan that an ymage maker shall kerve, caste in moulde, or peynte ony images, he shall go to a prieste and shrive him as clene as if he sholde than dye, and take penance, and make some certeyne vowe of fastinge, or of prayinge, or of pilgrimages, doinge prayinge the prieste specially to praye for him that he may have grace to make a faire and a devoute ymage*". To bequest for a lamp burning before the image of our lady, is one of the most common items in testamentary donations: but the reason is litte known; the second Council of Nice *coolly resolved*, that the image† of our lady was able to attend her own candle, and other images able to heal all diseases‡. So hers had more power than all the rest, they being *doctors* only, and she saving *the soul* besides!

It seems, that at Jerusalem was a very great manufactory of images, and that there was a particular place there, where they were sold; the pilgrims being charged with commissions to buy them from thence by their friends‖. However it was a regular trade in other places, and the makers of them used to carry them to the fairs, as at Antwerp§, &c. These artificers were called *anthropoformitæ*; at least, this was one of their appellations, and if the images did not sell well, or a larger price was wanted, a miracle or a cure was ascribed to them, which a small bribe to a poor man was the very easy means of effecting¶. Of this numerous instances might be adduced.

Curious Particulars of Running Footmen.

The Romans had an *ante-ambulo*, whose express office it was to deliver messages**, and also *veredarii*, who carried letters with wonderful speed††. One, or both of these united, gave birth to the *running footmen*.

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* Smythe's Lives of the Berkeleys, manuscript. † Ibid.

‡ Strutt's Horda Angelcynnan. iii. 101.

‖ Notes on Shakespeare, iv. 198. Ed. 2.

§ Id. v. 453.

¶ The mayor is the successor of the Roman prætor and the *comes* or earl of the middle age. See Du Cange in v. *Bajuli et Ballivi*. So *generally*, but properly of the *alderman* and *portgreve*; but the *sheriffs* are older than the *mayor*, the former being synonymous with the old *bailiffs*. Du Cange in v. *Ballivi Burgorum*.

** Stowe would probably give the precise dates; but the writer of this cannot now refer to him.

†† Lelandi Collect. iv. 199, 202. Bristol manuscript ubi sup.

* State Trials, i. p. 25 Ed. fol. 2. 178.

† Du Cange mentions an image of Christ, *in a kind of drawers or breeches. Voc. Antipheneti.*

‡ B. Jewell's Reply to Harding, 381. b. l. 1609.

‖ M. Paris 176 Ed. Watts.

§ Du Cange in voce *Anthropoformita.*

¶ This is admirably exposed in Shakespeare's Henry VI.

** Casaub. in Theophrast. p. 122.

†† Iuven. l. i. Sat. iv. l. 148. & Comment. habini.

They

They were however rivalled in this nation. Mr. Smythe says in his M. S. Lives of the Berkeley's, "Langham, an Irish footman of this lord [Henry Lord Berkely, in the reign of Eliz.] upon the sickness of the Lady Catherine, this lord's wife carryed a letter from Callowdon*, to old Doctor Fryer, a physician dwelling in Little Britaine in London, and returned with a glass bottle in his hand, compounded by the doctor for the recovery of her health; a journey of 148 miles performed by him in less than 42 houres, notwithstanding his stay of one night at the physition and apothecary's houses, which noe one else could have so well and safely performed."

Howell says†, "You writ to me lately for a footman, and I think this bearer will fit you. I know he can run well for he hath run away twice from me, but he knew the way back again; yet though he hath a running head, as well as running heels (and who will expect a footman to be a stayed man), I would not part with him, were I not to go post to the North. There be some things in him that answer for his waggeries: he will come when you call him, go, when you tell him and shut the door after him: he is faithful and stout, and a lover of his master. He is a great enemy to all dogs if they bark at him in his running, for I have seen him confront a huge mastiff and knock him down. When you go a country journey, you must spirit him with liquor: you must allow him also something extraordinary for socks, or else you must not have him to wait at your table; when his grease melts in running hard, 'tis subject to fall into his toes."

Lord Berkeley's running footman was an *Irishman*. Running has ever been a favorite and *necessary* accomplishment of barbarous nations, as now of the American Indians.‡ The heroes of Fingal were great runners; so were our ancestors the Britons. Giraldus Cambrensis says, that the Welch passed days and nights in running over the tops of hills and penetrating woods‖.

From the above passage of Howell it appears, that *he* limits the term *footman*, to these pedestrians. But *one footman*, and that a *running one*, was kept in families, after the invention of coaches, at least, but one to whom that term was generally perhaps applied. Taylor says all the serving men are converted into two or three animals, *videlicet*, a butterfly, page, a *trotting* footman, a stiffe-drinking coachman, a cooke, a clarke, a steward, and a butler.* In the English *Dictionarie*, or an interpreter of hard English words, by H. C. Gent, 12 mo. 1632; we have no *footman*, but a "*swift footman*" *celeripedian*.

Very extraordinary passage in Smythe's Lives of the Berkeley's, M.S.

"Catharine Lady Berkeley being, in the sixteenth of Elizabeth, the mother of three daughters, and almost without hope of more children especially of a son, which she for the contynuance of her house and her husband's name much desired, extremely grieving that the male line of her ancient family, should end in her default, as she accompted it, she acquainted Mr. Francis Aylworth, then with them, of Kington Magna, in Warwickshire; a little old werish¶ man, but an excellent well read and practised chirurgeon, and for many years a gentleman, leaving no heir: he gave her hope of conception, yea, of a son, if she and her lord would for a few months be ruled by him. This in a private conference between them three was agreed upon, and promised to be observed.

Children are given to men
It's God that gives them.

"She conceived and within one year after this communication brought forth a son called Thomas, father of the Lord George, of whom I am next to write, to her unspeakable comfort, but never conceived after that time. Mr. Aylworth told me this story about ten years after, at Callowdon, which I have at second hand heard also, that this lord hath privately told to some others: he added that some months or thereabouts, before her time of delivery, she sent for him and kept him with her, and he (out of what observation I know not) being confident, she went with a son, offered to wage with her 10*l.* to 30*l.* that soe it was; she accepted the offer most willing, no doubt to lose, had the wager been thirty-hundred: as soone as she was delivered and understood it was a son, the first word she spake was Carry Aylworth his thirty pounds, which purposely she had layd ready in gold in her chamber; this

* Near Coventry, Co. Warw.
† Familiar Letters, p 196.
‡ See Franklin's Essays, ii. 175. Ed. 12mo.
‖ P. 887. c. 8. Ed. Camd.

* Water-poet Works, p. 2. 213.
† A wearish girl, Wrayton Polyolb. S. 22. In the old Latin dictionaries it is *inconditus insipidus, insulsus.*

being

being the eleventh of July, a.1575. She also prevailed with her husband to sell him the said manor of Kington Magna, in September following for 520*l.* which he then held in lease for years." What Mr. Aylworth's secret was, it would require much reading in obsolete medicine to discover; but as it seems to be a law of nature, that the number of females born, should always exceed that of the males, no such *specific* can exist. In a book entitled "A Thousand Notable Things," p. 12. is this passage "Women that use to lie and sleep on their right side, seldom or never bring forth any wenches. Rasis writes this." This appears to be taken from Pliny, who says "Sæpius in utero moveri mares, et in *dextera* fere geri parte, in *læva* feminas, constat. *Nat. Hits.* l. vii. l. iv.

May, 1808. J. D. Fosbrooke.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

In answer to the queries of E. N. in your Magazine for May, p. 306, we have had in England the real *tea tree*, ever since the year 1768, when it was raised from seed by John Ellis, esq. and it has since been so often raised from seeds ripened in England, that it is now common in collections of green-house plants, and to be purchased at most nurseries. Although generally regarded here as a green-house plant, tea-trees have been cultivated for many years in the open ground at Thompson and Co's. Nursery, (late Gordon, Dermor, and Thompson) Mile-End; and though they have often suffered from our cold springs, as is sometimes the case even with our native oaks and beeches, (as in May, 1801), yet they have always proved strong enough to resist them; nor is Mile-End remarkably sheltered, it is very much exposed to the east winds which are the most destructive of all. Tea-plants are also planted in the open ground in the Royal gardens at Kew, along with the camellia or ever-green japan rose, and other curious plants from the same country; also at Mr. Lee and Kennedy's Nursery, Hammersmith, and Mr. Whitley and Co's. Old Brompton; and probably at some others; but these are what have fallen under the writer's own observation. The attempts however hitherto made to obtain a palatable tea from leaves grown in England, have failed; probably because the proper mode of preparation was not well understood. An account of the methods practised both in China and Japan, may be seen in the *Amœnitates Exoticæ*, of Engelbertus Kaempfer, a work containing much curious information, and which has not yet appeared in an English dress. However, unless some more expeditious method of manufacturing the leaves is discovered than that practised by that most conceited and ceremonious people the Chinese, the culture of tea will not repay the expence, unless where the price of labour is exceedingly low; and thriving plantations of it in Corsica are likely to be abolished on this account. In the West Indies, spirited attempts are at present making towards its cultivation, (probably stimulated by their success with the coffee, originally from Arabia), and premiums are now offered for that purpose by the House of Assembly in Jamaica.

The quantity of tea consumed annually in England, Scotland, and Ireland, is estimated in the Appendix to Sir George Staunton's Account of the Embassy to China, at 18,000,000 pounds, above 5,000,000 of which are there said to be factitious, and manufactured in England of the leaves of ash, sloe, and other trees, and mixed with the real tea by the dealers, notwithstanding three acts of parliament have been passed to prohibit such practices! It is possible however that some of the plants used to adulterate it, might furnish as good a beverage as the Chinese; nor does the analysis of that confirm its possessing any extraordinary or very superior qualities. The late Dr. Withering, of botanical memory, strongly recommended *sloe-leaves* as a substitute, as also the young leaves of *roses*, and *thymus serpyllum*: and *verbena triphylla*, a very fragrant plant from South America, has lately been proposed for the same purpose in France. This however is more tender than the tea tree itself, nor have I ever seen a plant of it that has resisted our winters without artificial shelter, one excepted in the Duke of Northumberland's collection at Sion House. Various other plants have occasionally been used, as the *leptospermum scoparium*, or New Zealand tea, celebrated for its usefulness in the voyages of Captain Cook; a species of *ledum*, the *monarda didyma*, or Oswego tea, and a composition of thyme, hyssop, rose leaves, lime tree blossoms, and sliced ginseng-root, is commonly sold in the shops under the name of Dr. Solander's Sanative Tea, and another is sold at Messrs. Dickson and Anderson's, Covent-Garden, under the name of English Tea, composed

composed of twelve parts of agrimony, two of rose-leaves, and two of rosemary, which is said to be very agreeable, and some packets of it have lately been exported to the West Indies and Brazil. After all, it is not very probable that any succedaneum will soon supersede what has now obtained so universally: the high prices of tea so much felt and complained of by the lower classes, can never be a sufficient object with the higher ranks, to make them leave it off; and their example both in food, dress, and amusements, is always followed by their inferiors. To the seemingly invincible power of habit, fashion, however, forms a counterbalance; and the general adoption of tea, will at last prove its downfall; as what is now the common beverage of labourers and basket-women, must soon be thought too vulgar for the tables of courtiers and princes; and whenever the lords of the world shall abandon tea, for some new luxury, were it cassia buds, or cubebs, a cup of cassia or cubeb will next find its way to the cottage, and the great Tchien Lung may chant his *Mooley-wha*, till he is weary before a single British keel cut the Pekiang in quest of it. PHYTOPHILUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

EVER since the year 1762, when the first volume of *Stuart's Athens* made its appearance, has the public curiosity been raised to the highest pitch, to view even small fragments of the sculpture still abounding in that celebrated city and its vicinity. I well remember the pride with which the architect Revelcy, who was there with Dr. Richard Worsley, once shewed me a piece of a moulding that for many years he had carefully carried about with him, and which was equally remarkable for the delicacy of its finish, and the justness of its proportions. Since that period, another traveller, a Mr. Walker, brought over a few fragments, one of which, a small figure in bas-relief, now in my possession, he had carried on a mule above 800 miles. But I know of nothing else of any size, or likely to convey to us an idea of the grandeur of art, at the period of the building of the temple in the *Acropolis*, until Lord Elgin, availing himself of his advantageous situation at Constantinople, found means to acquire that noble collection, now happily deposited near Hyde-Park Corner, in a building erected purposely for their security; and, on Saturdays and Sundays, most liberally opened to the inspection of the public, as such things ought to be, without fee or reward, or even the necessity of previous application.

These now consist first of a considerable part of the frieze that surrounded the porticos under the soffit of Peripterous. They are three feet four inches in height, and were continued all round the outside of the wall of the temple; so that the whole, consisting of a procession, measured above five-hundred feet This procession was the *Panathenaic*, consisting of horsemen and charioteers, some clothed in the chlamys and tunic, others in the tunic only, and many, as from the bath, quite naked.

Among those of Lord Elgin's marbles, are the three scaphephori, or men carrying trays, the sacrificers of the ox, the noble sitting figures of *Neptune* and *Ceres*, the *Hydriaphoræ*, or women carrying pitchers of water, the *Canephoræ*, or basket carriers, and others that I cannot now recollect; for, at the first view of such stupendous works of art, the mind is too much elated for the memory to exert its activity with precision. Next we find the greater part of the *Metopes* of the frieze of the south side; many in fine preservation, and nearly statues; for they are in very protuberant alto-relievo, consisting of part of the groupes of figures on the south side also, which were ninety-two in number, each representing a *centaur* combating one of the *Lapithæ*; all infinitely varied, and some not much injured by the hand of time.

Thus we are become possessed of two species of specimens of Greek sculpture in their utmost perfection; but what renders this noble museum complete, is, we find these entire figures from the pediment, and statues of the *Caryatides* from the temple of *Erechtheus*, in the most perfect preservation.

Of the statues from the pediment, that of Theseus reposing on a skin of the feline kind is the first that commands our attention. It was, I apprehend, to the right of the western pediment of the portico, that, in the time of Stuart and Revely, was a mere fragment of a vast pediment filled with excellent sculpture.

This figure is reposing, nearly naked, with the head, trunk, and limbs, almost entire; every part is simple, composed, and dignified; it is a genuine fine specimen of what the Italians would call the *Pastoso*, in marble, soft, plump, and fleshy, looking truly like a figure covered

with

with skin; a gentle relaxation pervades the whole recumbent image; while it represents that species of strength, which belongs to blood rather than to bone. Nothing can be more erroneous than the idea of its having any thing to do with the family of the Hercules's; which some people have advanced, probably from seeing him seated on a skin; forgetting that the skin of the lion was the couch of every hero, and not perceiving, that even in one of the metopes, the centaurs use it as a shield.

There are also, on this magnificent pediment, four or five other statues, particularly two dressed figures sitting, that look as if the sculptor had worked in clay instead of marble, so profound are the folds, and so flowing the lines, of their draperies;—to speak of the beauties of which, as they deserve, would, in this place, take up too much room. We may, however, venture from these to prognosticate, that the art of sculpture will now take good footing in this country; our artists having before them in the British Museum, the high Egyptian antiques, the Greek and Roman specimens selected by the late Mr. Townley; and, not to mention the numerous fine casts we possess, Mr. Knight's inestimable collection of bronzes in Soho-square; Tassier's vast collection of gems; and, lastly, these treasures of Lord Elgin's snatched from the Turks; consequently we may now boast, that scarce any helps are wanting towards the revival of the noblest art that the faculties of man have hitherto produced.

The temple of Minerva called *Parthenon* and *Hecatompedon*, was erected in the time of Pericles, who employed Callicrates and Ictinus, as architects; while Phidias directed and executed all the fine sculpture and ornaments, as well as the statue of the goddess, composed of ivory and gold, and which was, according to Pliny, twenty-six cubits high. There is no doubt, therefore, that the models in clay from which they were worked, were chiefly by this excellent and renowned artist, perhaps all the finish of the work; and we have reason, I think, to believe, that, in imitating these examples, we follow his exquisite chisel. Such a treasure as we here have before us, would have gratified the ambition of any of the Roman Emperors; and will at this day excite the envy of every collector in Italy. Even the French, after all their depredations, must, at a peace, submit to cross the channel, if they wish to see such specimens of art, as Paris, with all its boasted splendour, cannot exhibit.

In *a plan for promoting the arts in England*, annexed to the life of Julio Bonasoni, it will be found, that I considered it as a proof of the rapid advances, which, in the year 1793, the French government were making towards a good taste, that they had procured only casts in plaster of these fine models; and I almost flatter myself, that my invective against our indolence excited this effort to possess the originals. Permit me to quote a passage from that Essay.

"Refinement in the arts could be productive to the Greeks of glory only; to *us* a good taste in them, superadded to this reward, will secure the means of our longer continuance as a great people." And as this sentiment is now more than ever necessary to inspire our industry, I trust that this opportunity of completing our studies, so as to rival our neighbours on the Continent, will not be neglected; and that the parliament of England will, among other subsidies, consent to subsidize the arts; by purchasing, if possible, this entire collection, and building a well-lighted museum to contain it, so situated that the whole public may benefit by the magnificent exhibition.

Your's, &c.

G. CUMBERLAND.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

PRINCE PETER IVONITCH BAGRATION.

THIS illustrious prince and general was born in Georgia, of the royal stock of that warlike nation. Like most of the princes who derive their origin from the ancient dynasties of the vast empire of Russia, his family reside at Moscow; where they have a splendid palace, and live in all the pomp of Eastern sovereignty.

Moscow may be compared to the former labyrinth of Thebes, not the residence of merely one king, but the abode of several. When the Emperor Joseph the Second of Germany visited this city, he said to a nobleman who accompanied him, "Here all the chief Princes of the country

country seem to have settled, surrounded each by his villages, his church, and his vassals." Hither, the families, who count the names of the first Velike Knezes (the paramount Princes of Moscovy,) and the earliest Tzars, in the roll of their ancestors, retired. Formerly independent princes, but now drawn into the wide vortex of an empire which embraces nearly one quarter of the globe, and too proud to mingle with a race of courtiers round the imperial throne, they reside within the walls of the ancient capital, and there enjoy the advantages of royalty without its cares. Nothing can transcend the grandeur of these families inhabiting gorgeous palaces, attended by numerous slaves superbly clad, and drawn in equipages glittering with all the decorations of Asiatic splendour; a traveller might suppose, on witnessing their retinue, their entertainments, and their courts, that he had quitted earth, and descended into the subterraneous regions of the Genii, where their domes flame with gold, their robes blaze with gems, and breathe the fragrance of Arabia.

From such a luxurious abode, the sons of these princes emerge at a very early age. Nursed in the love of fame, as the only end worthy of their birth, they see its track leads through the Imperial camp, and thither they repair. So strongly is a military life the passion of this illustrious race of men, that they sometimes enroll their sons in the army within the year in which they are born. Twelve years of age is the usual period: and then, even youths of the first distinction do not commence their martial career as officers; they are not considered fit to command before they know how to obey.

Suworoff himself, the great model of our heroic Bagration, though the son of a General officer, was first enrolled in the Russian army as a fusileer in the guards of Semonoff. In 1747, he served as a corporal; two years after he was promoted to the rank of serjeant, and employed as a courier during the campaigns in Poland and Germany. In 1754, he obtained a lieutenancy; and after gradual promotions, at length arrived to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Then came his "blushing honours thick upon him;" and at last he died, Field-marshal Suworoff Rymnikski, Count of the Empire.

Similar would be the fruits, if the like probation were used in the British line. Were Englishmen to serve, before they issued orders; were they disciplined in the field, before they attempted to marshal an army; did they pass through as regular a military practice as British seamen do a naval one, the ensign of England would fly as proudly as her flag.

The rudiments of a soldier's duty were instilled into the young Prince Bagration, as soon as his opening faculties could apprehend their use. All eyes were turned to the growing fame of the great Suworoff. Though descended of a noble Swedish family, and only transplanted into Russia in the beginning of the last century, yet his forefathers had deserved well of the Tzars, and been endowed with lands and peasants, and the imperial friendship. Alexander Suworoff, the hero of Rymnikski, proved himself alike worthy of the country whence he sprung, and of that to which he was now attached; he conquered her enemies, and covered her with glory. To such a conspicuous example of martial atchievement, the young Bagration looked with rapturous admiration. The events of the brilliant campaign of 1762, were yet alive in the memory of the veterans who surrounded the prince. The prowess of the brave Suworoff, and his gallant brother in arms, the renowned Prince Volkonsky, was a model which they delighted to hold up to his imitation.

Instead of leading their illustrious pupil to the illuminated theatres of Moscow, to lose his senses in the gaieties of scenic enchantment; instead of dissipating his mind by female assemblies, and sparkling promenades; they immersed themselves with him in a remote apartment of his paternal palace, where he travelled with Alexander to the Indian shores, scaled the Alps with Hannibal, and accompanied Cæsar through the vast forests of Gaul: Turenne and Montecuculi, with the great Conde, made his heart glow; Charles of Sweden fired him with ambition, and Peter the Great made him grasp his little sword, and glory in belonging to his empire.

Thus was this young hero brought to understand the merits of his future master in arms; thus was he taught to follow with his mind and heart the narratives of his preceptors, as they recounted the various atchievements of their adored Suworoff:—his campaigns against the confederates of Poland, his victories on the Danube, and his conquests in the Crimea. Thus was he attempered to meet him with all the enthusiasm of an ingenuous and martial heart, when that famous commander returned to Moscow

from the subjugation of the Nogoy Tatars in the year 1784.

Few persuasions were necessary to induce Marshall Suworoff to enroll the young Prince under his command. They left Moscow together; and instead of the eastern luxuries which might have attended the march of so extensive a conqueror, he beheld a simplicity which reminded him of the days of Phocion or of Cincinnatus. The manners of Suworoff were adopted by every officer who wished to gain his favour, or acquire renown. He rose at four in the morning throughout the year; winter or summer making no difference to his robust constitution, rendered so by toil and temperance. A heap of fresh hay was his bed, with a truss for a pillow, and his cloak for a coverlid. His dress was simple, strictly military, and put on in a few seconds; and his meals were dispatched with a haste that precluded luxury. He hardly ever devoted more than an hour to walking, after which he sat down to transact the official duties of the day. He read letters and reports, dictated answers, gave orders, and then applied himself to a general inspection that all were properly executed. The small portion of leisure he enjoyed was devoted to reading; but like Alexander's choice of the Iliad, his studies were all directed towards the history and progress of arms. However strict he was with his soldiers, whether in discipline, or in almost incredible marches and enterprize, they regarded him with an affection bordering on idolatry. Rigorous in the field that all should do their duty to the utmost, their necessary wants and comforts were the constant objects of his care. This perfect picture of a soldier, Bagration resolved to copy. He saw that Suworoff's military career had been one long and uniform course of triumphs; inflamed with a generous emulation to become all he admired, the love of his country, and an ambition to contend in arms for her glory, became the ruling principle of his life; and to that, like the youthful Hannibal, he determined to consecrate all the faculties of his soul, all the strength of his manhood.

Such was the spirit with which this brave young Prince followed his veteran leader through the dangers of many a hard-fought field. The banks of the Dnieper, the Limon, and the Rymnick, can bear witness to the ardour of his maiden sword. Bender and Belgrade bowed to the Russian arms; and Ismael, defended by a strong garrison fell to the ground. So fearful a lesson of war long dwelt on the memory of our young hero; he shuddered at the moment when he leapt the wall, and saw it lie in blood before him; and almost regretted that he was born a Prince and a soldier.

The laurels of that desolated city were yet green on their brows, when they were called into Poland; and there swept the country with fire and sword, until Warsaw submitted to their arms. The effusion of human blood is so horrible even to those accustomed to see it shed, that Bagration beheld with wonder, while his own tears flowed, that the destroyer of Ismael could weep over the fate of Warsaw. The capitulation of that ruined capital being signed, Field-Marshall Suworoff made his entry into it, attended by his generals and the rest of his army. Bagration was all attention. At nine they passed the bridge on horseback. Suworoff was received by the magistrates of the city clothed in black. The president presented to him the keys, with a brief address; the field-marshal took them, pressed them to his lips, and then holding them up towards heaven, he said, "Almighty God, I render thee thanks that I have not been compelled to purchase the keys of this place as dear as——" turning his face towards the burning relics of Praga, his voice failed him, and his cheeks were bedewed with tears.

Such a tribute of humanity did indeed deserve the encomiums which Prince Cobourg has always expressed for his character; and causes every feeling heart to sympathise with the following farewell letter which his Highness wrote to Suworoff.

"General"—I must quit you on Friday, to take upon me my new command in Hungary; and no circumstance of my departure so afflicts me as my separation from such a worthy and inestimable friend. I know how to value your elevated character. Our friendship has been formed by circumstances of the greatest importance; and on every occasion I have had reason to admire you as a hero, and to love you as a man. Judge then yourself, my incomparable master, of the regret I suffer in separating myself from a man who has so many claims upon my particular regard and attachment. You alone can console me, by preserving that affection with which you have already honoured me: and I protest to you, that frequent assurances of your friendship are absolutely necessary to my happiness. I cannot bear the thought of taking a personal leave of you, and in the avowal

avowal of this sentiment, I appeal to those in your own breast. I most solemny declare that I feel for you the most ardent friendship; and I trust that you will grant me the continuation of yours, which has been, to the present moment, the delight of my military life. Be assured of a return of my most lasting acknowledgement. You will ever be the most cherished friend that heaven has granted me; for no one has an equal claim to the high regard with which I am your Excelleney's most humble servant, PRINCE COBOURG.

After these brilliant campaigns, in which this veteran leader had subdued kingdoms, the Prince Bagration returned with him to St. Petersburg; and there partook of all the honours so richly bestowed by the Empress, on those who asserted her rights and extended her empire.

In 1799, our hero accompanied the Field-Marshal into Italy; and there formed a junction with General Melas at Valeggio. Suworoff took on himself the chief command of both armies; and immediately adopted the proper measures to push forward, and form the blockades of Mantua and Peschiera. Bagration had now passed the regular gradations in the army; and though yet not more than eight and twenty, had deservedly attained the rank of general. Shortly after the dispositions relative to the blockade were made, he, at the head of his detachment, came up with the French, and beat them near Cremona; taking four hundred prisoners and some cannon. Strange effects of war; that the natives of the banks of the Seine and of the Volga, should march over many a league, to meet at last on the Po, for the purposes of mutual destruction!

Brescia was next taken.—Our young hero, along with General Vuckassavich, penetrated the mountains and drove the enemy from Tonale to Edolo; descended the valley of the Oglio, and pushed to the northern extremity of the Lake of Iseo. Thus, as the heads of the vallies on the two slopes of the Great Alps were secured, the left flank of their Swiss army, and the right flank of their army in Italy were supported; and those of the enemy in the same countries, were turned. The inhabitants of the various towns, finding these advantages brought about by the skill and bravery of the young Bagration, rose upon the French; and victory followed the Imperial standards wherever they flew. The Prince and some Austrians were sent to Parma to rescue the Pope, whom the enemy were carrying to France; but the information had arrived too late; when they arrived there, the unfortunate Pius the Sixth was already far out of their reach. Disappointed in this enterprize, they directed their force against a large body of Republicans who lay at some distance; and after a long march across a country flooded with continual rains, Bagration had the satisfaction to drive the enemy back to Lecco with considerable loss.

Moreau now took the field against the allied armies; and stationed his troops along the opposite bank of the Adda to that occupied by the Imperialists and Russians. Marshal Suworoff, confiding in the intrepidity of his favourite generals, Vuckassovich and Bagration, unable to turn the French line, resolved to force it; as to conquer the Milanese, was of the greatest importance to the issue of the campaign. The two generals, accordingly as a first measure, succeeded in making themselves masters of a flying-bridge, which the enemy had neglected completely to destroy. Having quickly repaired it, they marched their men across the river, and took a position at Brivio: so important was the situation, that it is surprising Moreau did not see the necessity of guarding it with picquets. Similar dispositions were made with the rest of the combined army, till the whole of it was transported to the best point of attack. The consequences were evident, a formidable battle took place, and the enemy retired towards Milan: they were pursued, but the obscurity of the night, and the fatigue of the victors favoured their retreat. The reduction of Milan immediately followed; and in the course of a few days, Marshal Suworoff and his brave compeers entered the capital of Lombardy in triumph.

By surprising the passage of the Adda at Brivio, the line of communication was destroyed between the center and left of the French; the latter, thus cut off, had General Vuckassovich upon its right flank; and on its left, Prince Bagration, who carried the bridge of that place, and forced the enemy to take to flight. He then, supported Vuckassovich, compelled the French General Serrurier to lay down his arms, and he and his men, (to the amount of three thousand,) became prisoners of war. Serrurier, as a mark of respect to his valour and probity, was permitted to return into France on his parole that he would not serve during the war. Bagration admired this brave officer, who having been a lieutenant-colonel

colonel under Louis XVI. had so preserved his honour unsullied from the cruelty or avidity of the republican generals, as to go by the name of the *virgin of the army*.

The Milanese being entirely in the possession of the combined armies, the best dispositions were made to surround the enemy. Conformably with this plan, Marshal Suworoff determined to attack both the French flanks at the same instant. Moreau sustained the shock with impregnable firmness, and overthrowing the advanced posts of the imperialists, drove them by Marengo towards St. Juliano. Prince Bagration, who was marching from Novi with five Russian battalions towards the Po, came up with the flying Austrians, and rallying them, did not hesitate to stand the brunt of a pursuing enemy. He formed the united corps into two lines, faced the and under a burst of inspiring martial music, charged them with fixed bayonets, and put them to the route. Turin, Carmagnola, Pignerol, Suza, Ferrara and Ravenna, opened their gates to the conquerors; and thus did the brave Russians, in one week, carry their arms from the Scrivia to the Stura and the Dora, nay to the very frontiers of France!

General Macdonald now advanced from South Italy to reinforce Moreau, hoping that, with their united armies, they might recover the Milanese, and drive the allies back. Suworoff foresaw this, and knowing how to accommodate his measures to the circumstances around him, he anticipated Macdonald, and came up with him near Placentia. It was night when the Marshal arrived, and granting his troops only a few hours repose, he formed them in order of battle. They were drawn up in three columns, Prince Bagration leading the vanguard. The conflict was long and obstinate, but Macdonald was beaten and wounded. Enraged at this discomfiture, at the very first movement he made towards the fulfilment of his mighty design, he resolved to take a speedy revenge. He was at the head of at least thirty thousand men, and the allies had no more. His line lay behind the Trebia, which divided him from the victors, now doubly fatigued by conquest and the preceding forced march. Aware of this advantage, the republicans advanced suddenly across the river and pushed back the Russian out-posts. The whole of the French army passed over, and opened a heavy fire on the allies, attempting by a strong effort to turn their flanks. After a short but vigorous contest, the right was nearly overpowered, when Prince Bagration, seeing its danger, came up, outflanked in turn the hostile column, fell upon it with an impetuous charge, dispersed it on all sides, took its cannon, and many prisoners, amongst whom were four general officers. Macdonald, routed in all quarters, was obliged to sound a hasty retreat, and once more leave the field to his conquerors.

The retiring of Macdonald into Tuscany, the retreat of Moreau into the defiles of the Appennines; and the re-union of Marshal Suworoff with General Bellegarde upon the banks of the Bormida, changed the war of battles into that of blockades and of sieges. The advantages which Suworoff expected from these successes, were the conquest of Tuscany, and the capture of Alessandria, Tortona, and Mantua. These plans being ardently seconded by Bagration, and the other generals under his command, were effected; and the field-marshal had the satisfaction to receive the keys of the three cities. Meanwhile the grand-duke of Tuscany and his subjects, rising upon the republicans, Macdonald was obliged to evacuate the country, confessing that the French had ruined the inhabitants by their requisitions; and, strange to tell, he offered them as a compensation for such robbery, the fruits of their pillage. But at any rate it was a great triumph on the part of suffering Italy, to be able to demand such restitution from the ravager.

Prince Bagration, at the head of the vanguard of the principal army of the allies, gained ground on the Appennines, on the road to Genoa; and having pushed his advanced post to near Gavi, invested the fort of Serravalle; and by the vigour of his fire forced the garrison to surrender. By gaining this castle, which stands on a high bank of the Scrivia, he commanded the whole valley, to which this fortress is the key. The acquisition of so imporant a post in the mountains, determined Suworoff to watch Moreau and his colleague Joubert, from Novi, where he fixed his head quarters. Soon after this disposition, the terrible battle of Novi took place. The French were drawn up to great advantage on the heights; but Suworoff, unaccustomed to temporize, and knowing how to find in danger an opportunity for victory, at nine o'clock in the morning attacked them in front. The extreme acclivity of the

the mountains, and the incessant fire of the French, rendered abortive this act of desperate valour. The Russians were repulsed with loss, but for six hours they renewed the assault; and though beaten back each time, yet each time they pushed on with redoubled force and intrepidity. Rosenberg, Derfelden, and Bagration, after prodigies of valour, and great slaughter of their men, were obliged to lead back their troops. But again, after an hour's breathing, they renewed the charge at four o'clock, and ascended the mountain on their hands and knees, under a fire that swept like the lava of Etna. Victory now hovered over the Russians: General Melas with his fresh battalions arrived to their support, and after a desperate conflict the heights were taken, the French driven from their posts, and rolling down the declivities in heaps of wounded and dying, covered the plain beneath with blood and carnage. Eight thousand republicans were killed, and four thousand made prisoners. The allies also paid dear for the victory, having lost seven thousand of their bravest troops.

Italy being cleared of the enemy, it was thought expedient that the Russians, by whom so hard fought a service was done, should carry their conquering arms into Switzerland; and there reap new laurels for themselves, and safety for the inhabitants. Bagration received this news with rapture. On reading the orders, he turned to one of his aid-de-camps, and said, "My long wish will now be gratified; I shall see the brave descendants of the brother heroes of the glorious William Tell. May the liberty of this virtuous people be as immortal as the memory of that heroic man!"

Generals Massena and Jourdan commanded the French troops in Switzerland. Soon the gallant Bagration, who was attached to the division of General Korsakoff, had an opportunity to pay the homage of his heart in the chapel of his Swiss hero, to shed his blood on the spot where Tell's had flowed, and to support, the Archduke Charles before the towers of Zurich. The day after he joined his Imperial Highness, the whole of the Russian army entered Switzerland, and doubly strengthened the hands of that brave Austrian commander. Indeed, great and momentous to all Europe, nay, to the world at large, might have been the effects of that union of heroes, had the plans of those generals, ratified by the cabinets of London and Petersburgh, been followed: but the inexplicable and destructive policy of the court of Vienna manacled the motions of the Archduke, and ruined all.

Korsakoff seemed paralyzed by the sudden immobility of the Austrians. He was surprized by the French, and, incapable of extricating himself from sudden dangers, led the unfortunate Russians under his command into deeper peril and disaster. Bagration stemmed the torrent in vain; at length, seeing their situation desperate, with an heroism which struck his enemies with awe, he cut his way through with a handful of men, several thousand French, and appeared before Marshal Suworoff, covered with wounds and with glory.

It was no inconsiderable vexation to this unconquered veteran, to lose, by the misconduct of others, an opportunity of crowning his labours with new wreaths, and of rescuing Switzerland from the grasp of France. Too tenacious of a soldier's fame to measure back his steps, he resolved to carry St. Gothard, and to pass by the vallies of Mutten and Clonthal, into the canton of Glarus, and there join General Lincken.

On the 24th of September the army halted before St. Gothard. Its formidable bridge, called *le pont du diable*, is the terror of all who cross it, and was the particular scene of Bagration's bravery. Though hardly recovered from his wounds, he yet pressed forward with the first, to mount this fearful precipice. On sight of the mountain, all was hope and enthusiasm among the troops. They encountered and attacked the enemy's outposts about a mile from Airolo. General Lecourbe made an obstinate resistance. The possession of this advantageous defile had been one of his most celebrated achievements; and on the very spot where his fame rose, he saw it likely to be blasted. Suworoff advanced. He looked around him with a steady eye, and raising his hand solemnly to heaven, exclaimed, in the hearing of his brave fellows—"By the great God of Battles I swear, that if I do not conquer the French this day, on this spot, for ever after to bury myself, a hermit, within the deepest caverns of these mountains!" The Russians, inflamed with religious zeal, at these words set up a terrible shout; and Bagration, knowing that the Marshal would keep his oath, charged with redoubled violence upon the enemy. The bridge was firmly disputed; but at length he cleared the way for his eager

eager troops, and they rushed on. Suworoff appeared like the god of war himself, animating his soldiers, and leading them over heaps of slain. Two great generals were contending for honours dearer to them than their lives. But victory declared for Suworoff, and the French abandoning the ground, made a hasty retreat.

This great object being attained, the Marshal turned his steps towards Glarus, hoping, by his junction with Lincken, to finish what he had so happily begun. Full of these designs, he wrote to Korsakoff, and the generals under his command:—

"You will answer with your lives for every farther step that you retreat. I am coming to repair your faults."

Whatever surprize Suworoff had felt on learning the disasters of the allies, no less was experienced by Moreau, when he was informed of the rapid and victorious march of the Russian general. Prince Bagration, as usual, commanded the advanced guard. General Auffemberg led a small column, which was the first to reach Clontbalersee, where the French had obtained a strong position. Auffemberg having been misinformed on this head, was surrounded, and summoned to surrender. So far from acceding to their demand, he defended himself with admirable resolution; and gave time to Bagration to come up to his assistance. The French were then attacked in their turn with fixed bayonets, their ranks broken, and put to the rout. A strong line of the enemy yet retained some advantageous heights; and though our gallant prince was again wounded, he saw that it would be difficult for the remainder of the allied army, which had now arrived, to march in safety under their fire; and therefore during the night, he made a sudden and desperate attack upon them, drove them from their positions, seized their cannon, and pursued them to the environs of Naefels. This exploit gave the Russians entire possession of the road from Schweitz to Glarus.

Suworoff was prosecuting his victorious march, when he was confounded by the arrival of orders from St. Petersburg, that he and the army under his command should immediately return home. It is not necessary to enter here into the detail of the follies which impelled the Emperor Paul to this absurd measure. The retreat of the Russians alarmed Europe; and exposed to view dissensions which had long been anticipated by the best informed politicans.

Bagration and his veteran friend now bade a long, and perhaps an eternal adieu to Switzerland. The prince beheld the glorious issue of their Alpine career, thus prematurely cut off, with the deepest regret, and the most painful reflections. He looked at Suworoff, and a strange foreboding seemed to announce a melancholy termination of so bright a track. He beheld this redoubted warrior, even in the midst of victory, bending under the weight of years: he was sixty-nine years of age when he raised his invincible standard on the summit of St. Gothard. He had fought the Prussians, the Poles, the Turks, and the Tatars; he had carried conquest from the shores of the Baltic, to the Black and the Caspian seas; nothing was wanting to complete his resplendent career but to become a scourge to the monsters of regicide; and this had happened! The man who had in the north of Asia conquered barbarians, came to the south of Europe to vanquish still more savage men, who boasted of having arrived at the highest pitch of civil perfection. He who had carried his battalions to the remote countries which the Romans could not penetrate, also conducted them into the very seat of that august empire. He who had surveyed the horrors of Caucasus, came to climb the precipitous St. Gothard, and lay all its horrors at his feet. The same man who had acquired renown in triumphing over nations which opposed to him courage without science, supported a prouder name in fighting against enemies, who added to bravery science, and to science genius. The same man who had reduced Schains Gluroy, Khan of Tatary, to the rank of a private individual, nay, more, who had dethroned Stanislaus, King of Poland; went to Italy to restore its dominions to its lawful sovereigns! So extraordinary a destiny, so wide in its aims, so inconsistent its pursuits, though all meeting in the point of military glory, absorbed the meditations of Bagration, and possessed his thoughts till he re-entered St. Petersburgh.

The reception of Marshal Suworoff was unworthy of his merits. Paul had lost his sense of real worth, and, with a mad ingratitude, he frowned upon the conqueror for Russia, the great Rymnikski. Suworoff bore his undeserved disgrace like a hero. His father (the godson of Peter the First) had bequeathed him a large property, which the munificence of the Empress Catherine had augmented to immense riches: to this estate he retired. He had survived his good fortune, the favour

vour of his Sovereign, and the smiles of his friends. All fled the now ill-treated Saworoff but his grateful Bagration. That Prince revered him more under this unmerited cloud, than when he was blazing in the meridian splendour of court honours, and national popularity. Disappointment and ingratitude conquered the vanquisher of hosts, and the disposer of kingdoms. In the year 1801 his valiant heart sunk a prey to his fate; he died, and left Europe to mourn his loss.

The death of his master in arms answered the melancholy forebodings of the gallant Bagration, and struck deep to his heart. The horrible tyranny of the execrable Paul so ill agreed with his noble spirit, that he withdrew himself to his palace at Moscow, and there passed his time in studying plans of future heroism and renown. The Prince was not a hermit in his seclusion; he had a circle around him of noble warriors like himself; and in their society, embellished with the occasional presence of the most lovely and illustrious of the fair sex in that august capital, he beguiled the tedious months; till the death of Paul relieved his country from a monster, and placed an amiable and brave monarch on the imperial throne.

When Alexander took the field against the French, Prince Bagration followed his standard; and in the various conflicts preceding the fatal battles of Austerlitz and Friedland, distinguished himself by extraordinary instances of promptitude and enterprize. Like Coriolanus, he could bare his breast, and shew how many scars he had received for his country.

On his return to Russia, after one of these hard-fought fields, wherein he had two horses shot under him, and rescued the flower of another general's division, at the hazard of his life; when all hearts were drawn towards him by the disinterested patriotism of the action; a magnificent entertainment was prepared by the nobility of Moscow, to greet his arrival. He was received into a superb saloon, illuminated by ten thousand lamps, and blazing with all the beauty of that immense and imperial city. At the farther end of the room, amidst a grove of laurel-trees, stood a colossal statue of the great Suworoff. On its pedestal was engraved this inscription:—

The immortal Suworoff!

A crown of laurel is dedicated from the same grove,

To
Prince Peter Ivonitch Bagration,
By
His grateful countrymen.

At the moment he approached, an ode, such as was used to celebrate the Olympic victors, burst from the bosom of the grove:—

[*A Prose Translation of this Ode, from the original Russian Poetry.*]

Friendship unites, and brings us here; Joy enraptures each heart;
Truth herself proclaims that Bagration dedicates himself to the empire;
Superior to ambition, glory is his aim;
He loves our monarch, and he defends our country;
Despising envy and detraction, he alone is the instrument of great acts and of justice.

CHORUS.

Entwine for him a crown from the hero's grove,
For he truly deserves that sacred laurel!

Fortune was not his auxiliary; Bagration's well-earned honours
Were won with toil, and steeped in his flowing blood.
The fame of Russia he gemmed not with trivial acquisitions,
But emblazoned by the greatness of his victories.
If disaster clouded the brightness of our arms, he appeared
And the gloom dispelled; courage revived,
And the shouts of triumph rang through the battalions.
The hosts of an enemy never dismayed his soul;
His strength was in his heart, and with a chosen few
He vanquished thousands.

CHORUS.

Entwine for him a crown from the hero's grove,
For he truly deserves that sacred laurel!

A hero who devotes his life to his country, is satisfied with the gratitude of her sons;
He disdains all other recompence;
Its success is his reward, its honour his glory.
He despises the luxuries of indolence, as he abhors the pleasures of vice.
He lives but in his country, and his life is immortal;
For those who build an eternal name on acts of patriotism and valour,
Die not—they live for ever!

CHORUS.

Entwine for him a crown from the hero's grove,
For he truly deserves that sacred laurel!

While

While this air was sang, the emotions of the Prince were very visible; and when it was finished, unable to restrain them any longer, in a transport of enthusiastic remembrance, he rushed towards the statue of the deceased Suworoff, and most ardently embracing it, exclaimed, "To thee do I owe all!"

This action drew bursts of admiration from the warriors that were present; and the women wept tears of delight to see such amiable sensibility in so brave a bosom.

This Prince is as accomplished as he is valiant; and unites with a graceful person, a countenance of the most heroic cast. His complexion bears the marks of many climates, but his eyes are bright and piercing. His nose is aquiline; and his mouth expresses all the sweetness and affability of his nature. His deportment is modest, dignified, and engaging. Such a man is the Prince Bagration, the "flower of Russian chivalry," the admiration of his enemies, and the friend of all good and great men of every nation.

After the fall of Dantzic, he saw the olive withering, which bound Russia to the English empire. It burst asunder, and the brand of war was lighted. His troops were again assembled, but not to retread the plains of Italy, nor to reascend the steeps of the Alps; he changed the march of his brave followers, to meet a respected foe on the plains of Finland; and there, under Russian colours, contend with the enemies of France, with the late friends of Russia! Mysterious policy of courts, amazing versatility of cabinets, whither will ye lead us! The Prince Bagration, the conqueror of Britain's foes, is now in arms against her on the shores of Bothnia. When virtue so meets, then may hostility die; and there may peace again mingle the olive with his laurel; once more may it bind the united hands of the two greatest empires in the world, England and Russia!

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES,

OCCASIONED BY THE DEATH OF BENJAMIN GOLDSMID, ESQ.

By Mr. PRATT.

WHATE'ER has led thee to the fatal blow,
Ah! little boots it weeping friends to know;
The *rich* who lov'd, the *poor* who bless'd thy worth,
Whate'er the cause, shall consecrate thy earth;
The spot shall hallow, that receives thy dust,
And many a pensive *Virtue* guard thy bust.
Pity shall sigh o'er thy untimely bier,
And *Gratitude* embalm thee with a tear;
Grief's sacred progeny thy fate shall mourn,
And orphans, widows, kneeling, clasp thy urn.
Led on by *Charity*, this train shall bear,
This angel train, the supplicating prayer;
To cherub *Mercy* shall that prayer be giv'n,
Mercy, supreme among the host of Heav'n!
She, join'd by myriads in the blest abode,
Shall breathe it on the bosom of thy God!

SONNET,

FOR FAVOURS THE WRITER HAS RECEIVED AS "A POET."

UNWORTHY were the lyre that scorn'd to own
The humble-seeming hymn of gratitude
(Or thrumm'd it careless) for the rich, unsued,
And glittering shower of generous bounty, blown
On its unletter'd minstrel. Gently thrown,
Each gift delighting fell; and oft review'd
That pleasure hence shall be—tho' Hope eludes
His grasp, and Fortune wears a frown.

As when the Sun our ripening earth surveys,
Till moisture shrinks from his relentless gaze,
How kind those clouds which, passing, veil the scene!
Just so *Dependance* keeps her eye severe
Fix'd on a heart that erst had virtues there—
But interposing now, the Muse affords a screen!

Bath, 1808. Louis.

FRAGMENT.

I, LIKE the mother kind, shall grieve,
Who, of her young despoil'd, all day,
From rosy morn to dewy eve,
Thro' woods and mountains, takes her way,
Till quite o'ercome with fruitless pains
Weary'd at length, she lays her down,
Despairing, sad; and fills the plains
All night with miserable moan.
Tis thus when thou art gone, thy sire shall be,
So shall he wish by day, so mourn by night for thee.

THE

THE WISH.

GIVE me the nymph who charms with ease,
Whose greatest pleasure is to please;
Whose passion ne'er tyrannic grows,
But hand in hand with freedom goes;
Who ne'er feels transports in her breast,
But as she sees her lover blest:—
Tis such a nymph, and only she,
Can hope to gain a heart from me.

A FRAGMENT.

HOW much superior wisdom awes,
The coldest bosoms find;
But with resistless force it draws,
To sense and virtue join'd.

The casket, where to outward show
The artist's hand is seen;
Is doubly valu'd, when we know,
It holds a gem within.

TO LAURA.

OH! unexampled maid, whose charms
All my raptur'd thoughts possess;
Wherefore absent from my arms,
Thus long—ah! why so slow to bless?
Go, gentle Zephyr; as you pass'd,
Tell her you saw me in the grove,
Impatient waiting; bid her haste
To quiet my disorder'd breast,
And tune my jarring soul to love.

LINES,

WRITTEN EXTEMPORE, ON SEEING A BEAUTIFUL GIRL CARESS HER CAT.

WHAT envious passions seize my breast,
Whene'er I view Tom's happy life!
By thee belov'd, by thee carest,
He knows no care, he knows no strife.

Around thy beauteous form he strays,
He owns no chiding hand but thine;
And with that hand he mildly plays,
Whilst on thy bosom he reclines.

Ah! could I but assume Tom's form,
And gently on that bosom rest,
I'd softly hush each passing storm,
And, sighing, whisper, "I am blest."

T. M.

SONNET TO PEACE.

OH! stay thy pilgrim feet, most lovely maid,
And cheer our social haunts with looks divine;
Here stop; repose thee in the sylvan shade,
For who can hurt a form so fair as thine?
Tis here sweet Nature ever loves to stray,
In wood, or dell, or up the mountain's side;
To trace the wanderings of the devious way,
Or lave her polish'd limbs in yonder tide:
Along the vale, the dusky hamlet seen,
Her soft inspiring voice the bosom cheers,
Days full of love, unsullied and serene,
And Joy the inmate of a length of years;
While thy sweet self shall hover o'er the scene,
And guide the trembler's steps, and calm her fears.

April 20, 1808. A. C.

FLORA's LEVEE.

RETURNING Summer's genial rays had shed
A new-sprung life on June's reviving head;
A thousand odours fill'd the balmy breeze,
And milder zephyrs fann'd the trembling trees,
When many a shrub, and many an opening flower,
Collected, smil'd in Flora's bloomy bower.
Her fragrant throne the jocund queen had made
With circling roses, in the hawthorn's shade;
Beneath her feet the modest Violet sprung,
And clustering Lilies round her temples hung;
Whilst ev'ry plant that owns her ample reign,
Obey'd her summons to the painted plain.
Then thus her studious eye, and skilful mind,
To all around some separate use assign'd;
Describ'd its attributes, and musing drew
A moral lesson from each plant that grew.
"In thee (she cried), fair-blooming Rose, we see
The native charms of sweet simplicity;
Charms without art, and lovelier far than those,
The garden's boast, thy cultur'd rival knows.
Thus humble virtue in the vale of life
Escapes the noisy world's insidious strife.
But thou, Spiræa, seek th' ensanguin'd plain,
To battles fly, assuage the soldier's pain,
Staunch the red tide that from his bosom flows,
And kindly ease the fainting victim's throes.
And thou, Papaver, with Lethean power,
Soothe the wild anguish of the midnight hour;
Where feverish dreams the wretch oppress, repair,
And bring a sweet oblivion to his care.
Cheiranthus fair, o'er many a ruin spread;
Thine be the task to watch the slumb'ring dead,
And grace, with golden hue, the solemn gloom
Of Honour's shrine, or Beauty's mould'ring tomb.
When parch'd with heat thro' many a sultry glade,
The wearied traveller seeks the grateful shade,

Thy cooling fruit, Fragraria, shall afford
A sweet refreshment, and a frugal board,
Euphrasia shall a healing balm supply,
To clear the sight, and ease the aching eye;
Proud Digitalis own the chemist's power,
And yield a med'cine from its pois'nous flower.
And some with mingling hues shall charm the eye,
And spread their odours through the summer sky:
Thus Lonicera's fragrant branches stray,
Where hedge-row shades obscure the noon-tide ray
Fantastic forms the Orchis tribe assumes,
And now a Bee, and now a Spider blooms;
Whilst fair Nymphæa rears her beauteous head,
Like stars emerging from a watery bed.
May Heaven propitious send o'er all your bowers
Its genial sun-beams, and refreshing showers;
And, as ye bloom, this wholesome truth retain—
All have their use, and none were made in vain,

May 11, 1808.

For the Monthly Magazine.

[We have been favoured with the following extracts from a manuscript masque, intitled, "The Genii," and which is intended for publication in the course of the ensuing winter. The lines, in our opinion, breathe the spirit of true poetry. They are written by the author of a dramatic poem, called "Socrates," which was lately given to the world: a drama professedly composed on the model of the Greek tragedy: and which, although it may not have attained to the several excellencies of the ancient poets (and who can be said to equal them?) yet possesses many beauties, and which we recommend to the notice of our readers. The verses here given, are supposed to be spoken at morn and even, on the appearance of the two great luminaries of the heavens]

GOLD-HAIR'D Aurora wakes the day,
And glittering Phaneus takes his way
Over high heaven's transparent arch:
The Horæ following his proud march,
Grac'd with the ensign of his sway,
A sceptre bearing on its top an eye,
To note that through his means we all things do descry.

Hark! the sweet, melodious measures:
Hear ye not Music's thrilling notes,
Brought by Favonius' breath that floats
Balmy,—inducing pastoral pleasures?
See! a true Tempe we enjoy:
And now the rural Nymphs advance;
Haste not away, then, gentle boy,
But join our sacred song and dance.—
Our delights have no alloy,
Pastimes that the soul intrance!
Sports we own which love the light,
No veil'd Cottytia of the night
By us are known. The flower-sprent green,
Press'd by the silver-footed Queen,
Receives new fragrance—grows more bright;
As to Comarchian strains she lightly moves,
While round the Graces play, and ever-blooming Loves.

Cynthia with her silvery light
Chaces away black-visag'd night.
The white bright Hesperus is seen
Conductor of the enchanting Queen.
Now she will dance the wavy main,
Attended by her starry train,
Then, ever changeful, dart with speed,
And gambol o'er the daisied mead.
Anon ascend the craggy steep,
To watch Endymion in his sleep:
Next, graceful, seek the broomy grove,
Tempering the youthful breast to love,
Or by some violet-border'd stream,
Induce the calm poetic dream:
Which mid the haunts of Philomel
Each gentler spirit loves to tell.
While he, fine-frenzied, fancy's child,
Who joys to roam the wood and wild,
More deeply touch'd—the ecstatic song
Pours out the rugged rocks among;
Till echo waken'd by the sound,
Sends through each cave in quick rebound,
The notes, which lesser echoes bear,
Murmuring,—soon lost in distant air!
Now, too, the lone Enthusiast strays,
Chaunting his great Creator's praise;
Or else contemplative he walks,
Or with the unembodied talks
Enraptur'd—till sleep close his eyes,
When visions still sublimer rise!
These are the charms which Heaven bestows,
Soft'ning man's self-created woes:
Boons that full oft to transports move,
Scarce less than we the air-born prove.

A. B.

Extracts

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

[Communications to this Article are always thankfully received.]

THEODORE GAZA.

THIS learned Greek settled in Italy after the taking of Constantinople, by Mahomet the Second. He applied himself so earnestly and with such success to the Italian language, that he was able in a short time to point out many of its beauties, even to the Italians themselves. Such was the idea he entertained of his own acquirements, and of the literary character in general, that when he presented one of his works to Pope Sixtus the Fourth, and received in return a very scanty supply of money; he indignantly threw it into the Tiber, exclaiming "that learned men should no longer resort to Rome, where taste was so depraved, and learning so meanly rewarded."

LONGOMONTANUS, (1562, 1647.)

A native of Denmark, was celebrated in his time as a mathematician, and an astronomer. He was many years the friend of Tycho Brahe, and assisted him in his observations.

Besides many astronomical works, he is author of a curious treatise entitled, "Disputatos ethica de Animæ Humanæ Morbis."

He was simple enough to believe that he had at length ascertained the quadrature of the circle, and was with difficulty convinced of his mistake.

THE FIRST TAX LEVIED IN ENGLAND.

Taxes have been so greatly multiplied in England, especially within the last thirty or forty years, that a person could scarcely believe that this nation would be able to pay the different duties which are exacted. The first tax known in this country was that of *danegeld*, which was a contribution originally intended to relieve England from the Danes, but was afterwards imposed to prevent other invasions, or on some great emergency. It was levied by assessment on the hides of land; and this method being employed in future taxations, hidage came to denote any general aid drawn from the landed property of the kingdom. A hidage was usually a taxation of two shillings, but sometimes of three, four, five, and even six shillings on every hide, which, in general, was to consist of one hundred, or one hundred and twenty acres. Dr. Burn says, that a hide of land seems to be the same as an *exgang*, being as much as one yoke of oxen could plow in a year.

PRICE OF FAT OXEN, &c. IN THE REIGN OF EDWARD II.

In the eighth year of the reign of Edward II., the parliament ordered, that, in consequence of a dearth, an ox, fatted with grass, should be sold for 15s. and with corn for 20s.; the best cow for 12s.; a fat hog of two years' old for 3s. 4d.; a fat sheep which was shorn, for 1s. 2d., and unshorn 1s. 8d.; a fat goose 2½d.; a fat capon 2d.; and a fat hen 1d.

MAGNANIMITY OF DEAN SWIFT.

In the year 1724, Swift's patriotism burst forth with great vehemence, in his opposing the currency of Wood's halfpence. A full levee was held at the castle in Dublin, the day following that on which a proclammation had been issued against the Draper. The lord-lieutenant was going round the circle, when Dean Swift abruptly entered the chamber, and, pushing through the crowd, never stopped till he arrived within the circle. With marks of the highest indignation in his countenance, and in a voice which echoed through the room, he addressed the lord-lieutenant as follows: "So, my lord-lieutenant, this is a glorious exploit that you performed yesterday, in issuing a proclamation against a poor shopkeeper, whose only crime is an honest endeavour to save his country from ruin. You have given a noble specimen of what this devoted nation has to expect from your government. I suppose you think that a statue of copper will be erected to you for the service thus rendered to Wood." He then for some time continued to inveigh in the bitterest terms against the patent, and displayed in the strongest colours the fatal consequences of introducing that execrable coin. The whole assembly were struck dumb with wonder at this unprecedented scene. In the presence of this man of virtue, the titled slaves and vassals of power felt and shrunk into their own insignificancy. Swift stood supereminent among them, like his own Gulliver amidst a circle of Liliputians. For some time, a profound silence ensued; but at length, Lord Carteret, who had listened with great composure to the whole speech, replied in the following quotation from Virgil:

Res

Res duræ, et regni novitas, me talia cogunt Moliri.
Hard fortune, and the newness of my reign, compel me to such measures.

The beauty of this quotation restored good humour to the whole assembly, and the levee broke up, some highly extolling the magnanimity of Swift, and all admiring the ingenuity of the lord-lieutenant's answer.

DRYDEN AND TONSON.

When Dryden had finished his translation of Virgil, after some deliberation with himself, he sent the M. S. to Jacob Tonson, requiring for it a certain sum, which he mentioned in a note. Tonson was desirous of possessing the work, but meanly wished to avail himself of Dryden's necessities, which, at that time, were particularly urgent. He, therefore, informed Dryden, that he could not afford to give so much for it as he demanded. In answer to this, Dryden sent the three following lines to Tonson, whom they were meant to describe:

With leering look, bull-fac'd, and freckled fair,
With two left legs, with Judas'-colour'd hair,
And frowzy* pores that taint the ambient air.

When they were delivered to Tonson, he asked if Mr. Dryden had said any thing more. Yes, sir, answered the bearer, he said, "Tell the dog, that he who wrote these lines will write more like them." Tonson immediately paid the money which Dryden had at first demanded for his Virgil.

THE PRETENDER AND A POOR GENTLEMAN.

A poor gentleman, who had taken no part in the rebellion, but whose humanity had led him to relieve the necessities of Charles, being apprehended before a court of justice, was asked how he dared to assist the king's greatest enemy, and why, having always appeared to be a loyal subject, he did not deliver up the pretender, and claim the reward of thirty-thousand pounds offered by government for his person? "I only gave him", replied the prisoner, "what nature seemed to require—a night's lodging, and a humble repast. And who among my judges, though poor as I am, would have sought to acquire riches, by violating the rights of hospitality, in order to earn the price of blood?" The court was filled with confusion and amazement at the simple eloquence of this untutored orator: the suit was dismissed, and the prisoner set free. So much stronger an impression does fellow-feeling and a sense of natural equity make on the human breast, than the dictates of political law, though enforced by the greatest rewards, or the severest punishments.

DR. EDWARD YOUNG.

Dr. Young was remarkable for his intimate acquaintance with the Greek authors, and had as great a veneration, for Æschylus, as parson Adams in Joseph Andrews. Indeed, it is said, that he was the gentleman from whom Fielding derived the idea of parson Adams, and whose character he so well delineates. Dr. Young was chaplain to a regiment which served in the war in Flanders. One fine summer's evening, he indulged himself in his love of a solitary walk. Whatever was the object of the doctor's meditations, whether the beauties of the hemisphere and the surrounding landscape engaged his attention, or some passage in his favourite Æschylus occurred to his memory, certain it is, that he was so absorbed in thought that he proceeded in his walk till he unconsciously arrived in the enemy's camp. The repetition of *qui va la* from the soldiers with difficulty brought him to a recollection of himself. The officer who commanded, finding that the doctor had strayed thither in the undesigning simplicity of his heart, and perceiving in his prisoner an innate goodness which commanded his respect, very politely allowed him to depart, and to pursue his contemplations back again.

SIR RICHARD STEELE

"The Crisis," which was published by Sir Richard Steele, January 19, 1714, was voted by the House of Commons a scandalous and seditious libel, and Steele expelled the house. In his defence, in the House of Commons, Steele confessed himself the author of the Crisis, and read the paragraphs complained of by the house with the same chearfulness and satisfaction with which he abjured the pretender. However, three days after, he took ample revenge on the Harleys and Foleys, who were his principal opponents, and whom he lashed under the name of the crabtrees and brickdusts, in the eleventh number of "the Lover." It is said that Mr. Minshull, Mr. Moore, Mr. Lechmere, Bishop Hoadley, and Mr. Addison, were all concerned with Steele in the composition, revisal, and correction of the Crisis.

SUWOROFF'S

* Query.—What is the meaning of the word *frowzy*, or where is it to be found.

SUWOROFF'S REMEDY AGAINST INFECTIONS INCIDENTAL TO A SOLDIER'S LIFE.

Whenever he approached men labouring under infectious disorders, or was kept by his military duty too near the pestilential effluvia arising from dead bodies, which was often the case during his campaigns in the Crimea; he always, instantly on leaving the spot, bathed all over in the sea; and when not near the sea, he made a bath of strong salt and water, and plunged into that. This practice never failed removing all the symptoms of infection, such as faintness, sickness, &c.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN JUNE.

** *As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid), and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENCE.*

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

A NEW System of Chemical Philosophy; by John Dalton. Part I. 7s.

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BIOGRAPHY.

The Itinerant, or Genuine Memoirs of an Actor; by S. W. Riley. 3 vols. 1l. 1s.

An Essay on the Life and Writings of Mr. Abraham Booth, late Pastor of the Baptist Church in Little Prescot-street, Goodman's Fields; by William Jones. 4s.

BOTANY.

Index Plantarum; or, an Alphabetical Arrangement of all the Genera and Species of Plants hitherto described; by W. B. Coyte, M.D. F.L.S. Vol. 1. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

CLASSICS.

The Paraphrase of an Anonymous Greek Writer, hitherto published under the name of Andronicus Rhodius, on the Nicomachean Ethics of Aristotle. Royal 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

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THIS invention consists of a method of working an endless revolving saw-blade over two dumb-wheels or rollers, to be used for any purposes to which a common saw can be applied: to this sort of saw a variety of machinery may be attached for guiding the pieces to be cut; for the manner of doing which, drawings with proper explanations are given with the specification. It will be difficult to render the invention intelligible without the aid of figures. The wheels run in a cast iron frame, each having an iron plate screwed behind it, to prevent the saw from running off backward. There is, of course, a bench or platform on which the piece to be cut is laid, and on this are fixed two semicircles of iron, the centres of these are parallel to that part of the saw-blade which is even with the top of the bench; one of them is marked with the divisions of a circle, by which means on turning them in sliders, the bench may be placed at any angle to the blade of the saw, and there fixed by means of the screws. There are guides above and below the bench to keep the saw from running out of its line; there are likewise two wedges to force down the lower wheel, so as to give the saw the necessary tension. The piece to be cut may be brought forward to the saw, either by the hand or by passing it between rollers in the way practised for drawing iron, and therefore, on causing the wheels to revolve by any moving power, the saw continually passes through the piece till it is cut. Methods are exhibited for cutting circles of all sizes. The centre is determined by means of a socket sliding on a rod; the socket is

fixed at the proper distance from the saw, and the piece is passed up to the saw in the required width.

For splitting or paring skins, the two wheels are laid level instead of being over each other, and an endless knife is worked upon them, to which are affixed two whetstones, one above and the other below it, so as to sharpen the knife as it goes; it is used with the rollers of a common skin-splitter; the plate of steel for the saw or knife may have its two ends rivetted or brazed together, or they may be shut before it is brought to its thinness, and drawn down afterwards.

MR. FRANCIS PLOWDEN'S (ESSEX-STREET, LONDON), *for preserving Butcher's Meat and other Substances, palatable and sweet, without Acid, Salt, Drying, &c. for an extraordinary length of Time.*

Mr. Plowden explains, in his specification, the chemical nature of the putrefactive process, observing that, though the atmospheric air be not the sole cause of putrefaction, yet it certainly accelerates it, and therefore the preservation of such bodies from the immediate contact and influence of the air must retard and prevent putrefaction; "if therefore, (he adds) these bodies, while sound and untainted, can be closely enveloped in an air-proof medium, so as to prevent evaporation or exhalation, their decomposition must be arrested as long as the circumambient preservative continues to resist the admission and action of the air." The substance of which Mr. Plowden proposes to form the incrustation is very highly dried essence or extract of meat. The substance to be preserved, must be wiped very dry, if dressed the better, and care must be taken, that it contains no insect, or other active cause of corruption; and every part of it should be completely enveloped with the extract, so that no vacuum or interstice be left open, and it should be applied in that fusible state as to find its way into every part.

The patentee seems to be fully aware of the expensive nature of his process; every joint of meat to be preserved, we should think, would require one as large, or indeed very much larger, to be consumed in obtaining an extract for the purpose required. He therefore observes, by way of note, that the extract will, after it has been so used, we presume he means, afford a pleasant and nutritive soup. And when the gelatine is completely extracted from the substance to be converted into extract, then the remaining membrane may be reduced to soup, and the refuse bony parts may be manufactured into phosphorus.

We have given the outline of Mr. Plowden's plan; but we apprehend the process in practice, will not be found sufficiently economical to answer the public wishes.

MR. BRYAN DONKIN'S (DARTFORD), *for a new Mode of producing a rotary Motion applicable to useful Purposes.*

This invention is carried into effect by introducing steam beneath the surface of water, or any other dense fluid, at a temperature too elevated to produce any considerable degree of condensation in the same, and within the said fluid and immediately over the place of introduction of the steam is disposed an inverted vessel, which, when filled with steam, will ascend with considerable force, and carry with it any other moveable apparatus to which it may be attached, until the arrival of the said vessel to such a place or position as shall permit the steam to escape. And various other vessels are to be disposed and combined with the one already mentioned, either by fixing the same to the periphery of a wheel, or to a circulating chain &c. in such a manner that the ascent of any bucket, or buckets, containing steam shall regularly and successively cause the other bucket, or buckets, to arrive at the proper situation for becoming likewise charged with steam, and ascending in their turns.

This method, then, of producing a rotary motion consists in the construction, use, and application of the usual steam boilers, and of the receptacle, with its charge of hot water, &c. and of the combination of buckets, by a revolving wheel or by an endless chain and buckets, &c. and the motion so produced in the wheels round which the said buckets must revolve, in consequence of this successive ascent in the said dense fluid is the motion intended to be produced, and which may be applied to mills and other useful purposes.

MR. SAMUEL WILLIAMS'S (FINSBURY-SQUARE), *for a new and improved Machinery for preparing and Spinning Wool, Cotton, Hemp, and other filamentous Substances.*

The specification which sets forth these improvements is very long, and the figures

figures attached to it very numerous; an abridgment of the former would be of no use unless we had the opportunity of presenting our readers, at the same time, with the copies of the latter; we shall therefore give the principle only on which the method is grounded.

It is known that when a cylinder rolls on a plane, every point in the circumference of that cylinder describes a curve called a cycloid; and, that if a cone turns on its axis, while the latter gyrates round a given centre coinciding with the summit of the cone, then every point in the circumference of the cone will describe a spherical cycloid; and, if a cylinder of a smaller diameter revolves round its axis, and rolls within a hollow cylinder of a larger diameter, then every point of the smaller cylinder will describe an epicycloid within the larger cylinder. This is the chief principle of the invention. The surfaces of the contiguous bodies are to be furnished with a great number of hooks or card-wires, adapted to this kind of motion; and every time they meet, if there is wool between them, the hooks of both surfaces will seize each one half of the whole, and divide it each time that such contact takes place, so that after a certain number of turns the wool will be fully opened and prepared for the further operations preparatory to spinning. To this it is added; that if while a smaller cylinder rolls on a plane, and a larger fixed to it be considered with respect to its surface, any point in the latter surface will describe a curve of the nature of the cycloid, but forming a loop so as to move backward for a moment, while the common centre of the two cylinders is moving forward. Thus a new system of opening or carding filamentous substances is founded on the general principle of cycloidal and epicycloidal motions, so modified as to rub to any degree by the relative diameter of the gyrating cylinder compared with that of the wheel which gives it motion.

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Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.*

MR. DAVY, in the concluding Lectures of his Course at the Royal Institution, gave a distinct and very luminous exhibition of his grand discovery, the decomposition of the alkalies. His first experiments were with potash and soda, which, in their dry state, are non-conductors, but when moistened, have the property of conducting electricity. In both instances he clearly produced metalline substances, by bringing them within the action of the Voltaic battery. Oxygen was given out at the positive side of the battery, and at the negative little globules of the metallic base were instantly formed. The metalline bases of the alkalies, he named *potassium* and *sodaium*, chusing the termination *um*, in compliance with the present nomenclature of metals, in order that they might agree with platin*um*, plumb*um*, &c. &c. These new metals, to appearance, are precisely like mercury, but very different from that metal in their various properties, which he enumerated and demonstrated to the satisfaction of every one present. He showed the great inflammability of the new metals, by touching them with the smallest quantity of water, when they instantly took fire. They are both malleable at the common temperature, and may be spread into very thin leaves on a plate of glass, by mere pressure. So great, however, is their attraction for the oxygen of the atmosphere, that they almost instantly became tarnished. Before the discovery of these new metals, only two bodies of this class, viz. iron and platinum, were capable of being welded, and that at a very great heat, whereas separate parts of the potassium and sodaium, can be united readily at the common temperature of the atmosphere. The specific gravity of the potassium, is to that of water as about six to ten; in the case of sodaium, it is as ninety-three to one hundred. Mr. Davy showed, that the metals which he had spread on glass, were easily fusible again by the heat of a spirit lamp, by the application of which they almost instantly ran into globules. The attraction of these new metals for oxygen, was shewn by their burning at a red heat, when the alkalies were again revived. In analyzing them with great accuracy, he found the potash contained fourteen parts of oxygen, and eighty-four of metalline base,

but the soda contained twenty parts of oxygen to eighty of base. These metals introduced into a jar of oxymuriatic gas spontaneously took fire, and the white fume collected on the glass, was in the one case muriate of potash, in the other muriate of soda, or common culinary salt. Particles of the new metals put into water, decomposed the water, and gave out a brilliant light. The water used was pure distilled water, which instantly after the decomposition of the metals, shewed by means of turmeric paper, that it was become highly alkaline. The same sort of action was exhibited by the nitric acid; and the potassium acted also on the sulphuric and other strong acids. Mr. Davy placed small particles of the metals on ice, and they immediately decomposed the water and gave out a bright light: alkali was likewise formed on the ice. These metals unite with mercury and form solids: thus, one part of sodaium and three of mercury being mixed, the two fluids united in a state of solidity. Several other experiments were made, and the professor felt no hesitation in giving his opinion as to the great importance of these discoveries in their application to the arts; and even to an art, which he doubted if he should venture to mention, the art of war, as the destruction occasioned by these metals, if they could be brought into action, would be incontestably greater than by those now in use. In reference to the detail of his own discoveries, he said the present state of knowledge was more likely to produce in him humility than exultation. The experimentalist was not the hero of his own tale, but he could not avoid being the subject of it; and he hoped the experiments and facts exhibited, would be considered independently of any opinion which he had divulged in connection with them. In the present imperfect state of enquiry, it would be presumption to expect that any thing would be permanently established. Alluding to the great powers of the Voltaic battery,* he said, some might imagine that the desideratum of the alchemists was accomplished, and that the delusive hopes of those visionaries were, at length, realized: but it ought to be remembered there was an immense interval between the processes of combination and decomposition, that the proper province of chemistry extended but to inorganic matter, that in the powers of combination other agents were employed, with whose nature we were wholly unacquainted, and to whose operation we might for ever remain strangers. Mr. Davy, having shewn his experiments on the fixed alkalies, proceeded to ammonia, which, from the manipulations of Priestley and Steele, was regarded as a compound of hydrogen and nitrogen: he had no doubt in his mind, that it contained also a portion of oxygen. This he attempted to demonstrate by experiments, particularly by passing some ammonia, in a state of gas, through a porcelain tube, heated to a white heat; the hydrogen and nitrogen, were collected, and in the glass vessel through which they passed moisture was very apparent, which he felt satisfied was water, formed by the oxygen contained in the ammonia. Hence he inferred, that though oxygen had hitherto been considered as the acidifiable principle only, it would be found to be the alkalizing principle likewise. From the alkalies he proceeded to the earths, which he enumerated and described, and which he considered as the link between the alkalies and metallic oxides, and he had no doubt that they would hereafter yield to some higher powers of the Voltaic battery, and exhibit the parts of which they were composed. On Barytes he then made an experiment, shewing very decisively that it contained an inflammable principle. He was next led to consider the phenomena of Meteoric Stones, and the light occasioned by them; which, Mr. Davy said, were now perfectly explicable by the facts just discovered; but as to the place whence these bodies came, he gave no opinion, only that from the curves which they described, it was certain that they came from some other world, and were travellers only in our atmosphere; for if they had been formed there, their descent must be perpendicular to the surface of the earth, which, it was known, was not the case. The professor then referred to the several substances that had hitherto been deemed simple, supposing that all might, hereafter, be decomposed. In sulphur and charcoal, it was now known there was hydrogen: he seemed to suspect that the two great principles operating in nature, were the principle of inflammability and a metalline principle. It is our intention, in a subsequent number, to give a more detailed account of the discoveries of this learned chemist, which cannot fail to be highly interesting

which

* Mr. Davy's battery contains thirty-eight thousand square inches of metal plates.

which to every lover of science, and more particularly to those, who having attended the lectures at the Royal Institution, will be glad to have the facts and experiments there exhibited, brought again to their recollection.

The late lamented Dr. GREGORY, left an invaluable legacy to the literary world, and to the rising generation, in a work which he had finished but the week previous to his death, and part of the manuscripts of which was in the hands of the printer. It consists of a Series of Letters to his Son, on Taste, Literature, and Criticism. Perhaps a more correct idea cannot be given of it, than in the words of the author contained in a Letter to his publisher on its completion; he there remarked, "that this work contained the result of the observations of his whole life, on every subject of taste and literature, and that, whatever might be the ultimate opinion of its merits, his reputation in the republic of letters would in a great degree depend on it." The work is printing in two volumes, corresponding with the Lectures of the same author, on Experimental Philosophy, and it will be published early in July.

A volume of recent Travels, through Spain and Portugal, is announced for immediate publication, and such a work cannot fail to be generally interesting at the present moment.

In the course of next winter will be published, (to be continued quarterly,) the first Number of a Classical Journal, consisting of Classical and Biblical Criticisms, and of Academical Prize Poems and Dissertations. The work will be conducted by members of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, and will admit analogous communications from every part of the world in Latin, French, and English.

Dr. WATKINS is printing two new editions of his Scripture Biography, with considerable improvements and additions; one of them is in duodecimo, for schools, as before, and the other a handsome octavo volume, printed in a large type for the use of families.

Mr. GRANT, of Crouch-End, will publish, in a few days, a work entitled, "Institutes of Latin Grammar." This work is intended chiefly for the higher classes of an academy, or a grammar-school. With this view, the author has not only endeavoured to supply the deficiencies, and correct the errors of our common grammars, but has likewise introduced a variety of critical and explanatory observations. By exhibiting an ample and accurate digest of the rules and principles of the Latin language, and by a copious enumeration of anomalies and exceptions, he has laboured to furnish not only the senior scholar, but also the master, with a useful book of occasional reference.

In about six weeks will be published, a magnificent 4to. edit. of BLAIR's Grave, embellished with thirteen elegant engravings, by Sciavonetti, from some of the finest of Mr. Blake's designs, and accompanied with a superb etching, a perfect likeness of that extraordinary genius, from Phillips's picture, exhibited last year. Two of the prints, the end of the bad and good man, are worthy of any period of art.

Dr. WILLIAMS's long-promised Essay on the Equity of Divine Government and the Sovereignty of Divine Grace, is expected to make its appearance in July or August.

Several republications are announced, as 1. Shuckford's Sacred and Profane History of the World, revised and corrected by JAMES CREIGHTON, A.B. with notes, by ADAM CLARKE, L.L.D. 2. Nature of Imposture, fully displayed. 3. Prideaux's Life of Mahomet. 4. Baxter's Reformed Pastor, abridged and improved, by the Rev. SAMUEL PALMER. 5. Dr. Dodd's Comfort for the afflicted. 6. Gambado's Academy for Grown Horsemen. And 7. Ludlam's Introduction to the Mathematics, with an appendix by Mr. W. FRYER.

Dr. GLASSE is about to publish another edition of the New Testament, with Burkitt's Observations, to be comprised in a large volume octavo. This edition will contain such parts of the commentary as are most necessary for the explanation of the text, with short useful and practical annotations thereon. By this farther abridgment, the editor hopes to bring this valuable work into more general circulation.

Mr. PARKES has for some time been engaged in revising the Chemical Catechism, in order to accommodate every part of that work to the new facts lately developed by the highly interesting and truly important discoveries of Mr. Davy. A new edition (being the third) thus amended, and with other very considerable additions, is in the press, and will be ready for publication in the course of the next week.

Mr.

Mr. Jones has in the press, a work illustrative of the Four Gospels.

A supplementary volume is about to appear of Birds to Barr's Edition of Buffon. The proprietors of that work have engaged a literary gentleman to collect all that has been discovered in ornithology of an interesting nature, since the death of the illustrious Buffon; and for that purpose have procured the splendid edition of his works, lately published by Sonnini, in 114 volumes, and selected from it every article of importance.

Mr. Southey is engaged upon a History of Brazil, which will be immediately put to press. It forms a part of the History of Portugal, on which he has been employed during the last eight years. The best native historians of that kingdom have perceived the necessity of arranging their national history under three distinct heads; Portugal, Portuguese Asia, and Brazil. These parts have no farther connection, than that of relating to the same people, each forming in itself a complete whole. According to chronological order, the History of Brazil would have been the last in the series, but as public curiosity is particularly directed towards that country, it has been thought proper to lay it before the world with as little delay as possible. A critical catalogue of all the authorities printed or manuscript, in the possession of the author, or to which he has had access, will be annexed to the work.

Dr. George Alley, of Cork, has nearly ready for the press, Observations on the Hydrargyria, or that peculiar species of eruptive disease which arises from the exhibition of mercury, to be illustrated with coloured engravings. This publication will contain all the information on this singular and interesting disease, which the observations of those gentlemen whose attention has been particularly directed to the subject, have afforded; besides what the author was enabled to collect during an attendance of more than six years, on the Westmoreland Lock Hospital, Dublin.

The second volume of the History of Sussex, and the concluding volume of the History of Leicestershire, which were consumed at the fire at Mr. Nichols's, have again been put to press.

Mr. Donovan has announced his intention of finally shutting up his Museum from the public. His collection is unquestionably the most complete that has ever been formed of the native curiosities of the British isles, and it is a subject of regret that he has not met with sufficient encouragement to keep it open for the inspection of those who are interested in the natural history of their country.

Mr. Wordsworth will shortly put to press a new poem, under the title of The White Doe, or the Fate of the Nortons.

Mr. T. C. Williams, of Reading, is printing at his own private press a Catalogue of British Plants, particularly pointing out their medical and economical uses.

A Translation of Richard of Cirencester, on the Ancient State of Britain, with notes; a Commentary on the Roman Itinerary, and Remarks on the British Roads and Antiquities; accompanied by the original treatise *De situ Britanniæ*, from the scarce work published by Professor Bertram, of Copenhagen, will speedily make its appearance.

The Rev. Johnson Grant is preparing for publication a Summary of the History of the English Church, with an Account of the Sects which have separated from it, and Answers to the Tenets of each. To this work the premium given by the Society of St. David's for promoting Christian Knowledge and Church Union, was adjudged.

A new Translation of the Venerable Bede's Ecclesiastical History is preparing for the press, by the Rev. J. Evans, author of two Tours through North and South Wales. The work will be preceded by an introductory Chapter on the State of Religion from the earliest Period in Britain, anterior to the commencement of Bede's æra, and a continuation from authentic documents down to the Norman conquest, so as to comprise a complete view of the Anglo-Saxon church.

Proposals have been distributed for publishing by subscription, a new edition of Ames's Typographical Antiquities, by Herbert, greatly enlarged and corrected in five quarto volumes, by the Rev. T. F. Dibdin. In this work the whole of Herbert will be reprinted, and his corrections and additions inserted in their proper places. A great number of books will be mentioned which were unknown to him, and of those that he has briefly and imperfectly noticed, the description will in general be more ample and accurate. The notes biographical and bibliographical are intended to be copious.

Anecdotes

Anecdotes relative to the authors of books, as well as to the books themselves, will be occasionally given. Information on these subjects will be collected chiefly from the writings of Wood, Nicholson, Hearne, Tanner, Bagford, Warton, Ritson, Bishop Percy, Pinkerton, G. Ellis, Todd, and Brydges. Many interesting remarks will also be inserted from the communications of eminent modern bibliographers; and the public libraries of Oxford, Cambridge, and London, will be carefully consulted. It is intended to omit the prologues of Caxton, Wynkyn de Worde, &c. in the first volume, and to throw them into the fifth by way of supplement. By this method, the account of the books will be less interrupted, and the object specified by Ames and Herbert equally attained; namely, that of supplying materials for filling up imperfect copies of our early printers. Almost all the plates of Ames, which Herbert has indiscriminately admitted, are not only destitute of taste and skill, but are incorrect representations of the originals. Fac-similes of the types and devices of printers, are crowded together in a minute and irregular manner, and printers' portraits are given with little fidelity or elegance. In the present edition it is proposed to remedy these defects, and to give accurate and well executed copies of originals. As a number of curious wood cuts are intended to be engraved, it is presumed that this edition of British Typographical Antiquities will afford an illustration of the progress of engraving, as well as of the History of Printing in Great Britain and Ireland. The fifth volume will comprehend: 1. An Account of the Private Presses in England, including a complete *Catalogue Raisonné* of the works printed at Strawberry-hill. 2. A List of Books printed at the University Presses of Oxford and Cambridge. 3. A List of Books printed by Ruddiman, Bower, and Baskerville, with Biographical Memoranda and Portraits of those Printers. 4. The Prologues of our early English Printers. 5. A Printers' Grammar upon a Plan entirely new, with plates by way of illustrations. 6. Two Indexes; the one an Analytical Index, comprehending all the books enumerated in the body of the work, arranged according to their respective classes; the other a complete general index of persons and things.

The University of Edinburgh has lately received a splendid acquisition in the magnificent Collection of Minerals bequeathed to it by the late Dr. Thomson, of Naples. That celebrated mineralogist, during a long residence in a country extremely fertile in the most interesting products of the mineral kingdom, lost no opportunity of forming a most splendid collection, which, having fortunately escaped every danger, has arrived at Edinburgh uninjured. This bequest Dr. Thomson accompanied with the endowment of one thousand five hundred pounds, the interest of which he has destined for the payment of a lecturer on mineralogy and the support of the cabinet. The latter is contained in forty very large boxes, which are deposited in the museum of the University, and proper cases are making for the reception of the specimens. The interesting and valuable collection of the late ingenious Dr. Hutton, of Edinburgh, has also been deposited in the museum.

Dr. Joseph Reade has published an Account of an Experiment, the result of which is in direct contradiction to the received opinion, that the agitation or friction of fluids cannot excite sensible heat. It is as follows:—The temperature of the apartment being 40°, half a pint of water at a similar heat, was poured into a tin bottle-shaped vessel, into the aperture of which was inserted a thermometer surrounded with chamois leather, and made to fit accurately, with its bulb nearly in the axis. After briskly agitating the vessel for a few minutes, to his great surprise he found that the temperature of the water rose eight degrees; and, even after the apparatus was uncovered and laid at rest on the table, the water continued to rise for several minutes; proving the origin of the heat to be inherent in the fluid, and independent of any external causes. Anxious to obviate every source of fallacy or objection, Dr. Reade prevented the communication of caloric by his hands, or of radiation from his body by coating the tin vessel with many layers of woollen cloth carefully wrapped round it, over which there was a tin case, the entire nearly two inches in thickness, and covered externally with three wet towels. In the course of the experiment he dipped his hands frequently in snow water, and also sprinkled the towels. The Rev. Mr. Hincks, lecturer on chemistry in the Cork Institution, to whom the experiment was communicated, on repeating it in a glass bottle, found the heat of the vessel, by means of a thermometer placed between

between it and the covering, to be inferior to that of the inclosed fluid, and on a par with the atmosphere which proves in a most satisfactory manner that there could be no communication of caloric from the hand.

At the last meeting of the Wernerian Society at Edinburgh, Mr. P. WALKER read an account of the birds that frequent the vicinity of Edinburgh. He enumerated one hundred and seventy-eight species; of which, eleven belong to the genus falco; four to strix; one, lanius; eight to corvus; one, oriolus; one, cuculus; one, picus; one, alcedo; one, upupa; one, certhia; two, sturnus; six, turdus; one, ampelis; two, loxia; seven, emberiza; eight, fringilla; one, muscicapa; three, alauda; fifteen, motacilla; four, pavus; four, hirundo; one, caprimulgus; two, columba; one, phasianus; six, tetrao; one, ardea; six, scolopax; seven, tringa; four, charadrius; one, hæmatopus; three, rallus; three, fulica; four, podiceps; four, alca; six, colymbus; two, sterna; twelve, larus; one, procellaria; five, mergansa; twenty, anas; four, pelicanus. This account was accompanied with interesting observations on the distinctions of several of the species, their changes of plumage at different ages and times of the year, and their kind of food, and specimens of some of the dubious species were exhibited.

GERMANY.

We have already had occasion to notice the intended travels into the East, of Captain HOGELMULLER, under the auspices of the Archduke Charles of Austria, and his invitation of questions respecting the countries to which his visits were designed to extend. The term fixed for the transmission of these questions was till the end of February last, and before Christmas he had received five hundred. Among the learned bodies by whom they were sent, were the academies of Petersburgh, Copenhagen, and Turin, with several universities of Russia, Germany, Holland, and Italy. Several statesmen had also contributed their inquiries.

The first volume of a Dictionary of the Teutonic language has lately been published by M. LE CAMP. It forms more than one thousand pages in quarto, containing 26,735 articles, and yet includes only the first five letters of the alphabet. The author admits all the dialects of the Teutonic tongue, and the technical terms of every art.

Among the new works published at Munich, one, entitled *Gemählde aus dem Nonnenleben*, Pictures of Monastic Life, has lately excited considerable sensation. It is compiled by M. LINPOWSKY, from the archives of the suppressed nunneries in Bavaria.

Doctor DE CARRO, of Vienna, states, that he has lately been informed by one of his friends, returned from Russia, that the substance employed in manufacturing shawls, is a down which grows under the hair of the common goats of Russia. This down begins to grow during the autumn, and is the winter clothing of the animal. When spun and woven, this kind of stuff appears to the touch to be perfectly similar to the shawls of Cashmire.

FRANCE.

A projector at Paris has offered to construct a press capable of printing in twelve hours, 1200 copies of a work, not exceeding twenty-four sheets, either in the common way, or in stereotype. He farther announces a press capable of working 30,000 sheets, with ordinary types, in twelve hours, and also a new method of composition, much more expeditious than that now in use.

According to some cruel, though interesting, experiments, reported to the French Institute by M. DUPUYTREN, principal Director of Anatomy at the Medical School, and M. DUPUY, Professor at the Veterinary School at Alfort, on the subject of respiration; it appears, that the section of the two nerves of the eighth pair (those of the stomach and breast), in animals, is certain and instant death; and that respiration, the most important function of life, is exercised directly under the power of nervous influence, and is inseparable from it.

M. LOUIS DUPOY, a colonist of St. Domingo arrived some time since in France, with a variety of seeds and specimens of the cotton plant. These seeds were distributed among the Members of the Agricultural Society of Paris; and at a late meeting several reports were read from members who had attempted the cultivation of this commodity in France; all of which give a most flattering account of the success of the experiment. In Provence and Languedoc, in particular, the crop of cotton was very abundant, and equalled in quality the production of the West Indies, as was attested to the French government by several colonists. Not only the cultivation of cotton is pur-

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sued with spirit in the southern provinces, but M. De Neuvry has introduced the sweet potatoe of St. Domingo, which he has raised during the last five years with great success. This root preserves its balsamic sweetness, which renders it so highly esteemed in the West Indies. When raised in hot-beds, it is as large and abundant as in its native islands; and the above-mentioned cultivator has also succeeded in raising it in common mould.

ITALY.

The Abbé Gaetano Marini, first librarian of the Vatican, has lately published at Rome 146 documents of the middle ages, written on papyrus, accompanied with historical and diplomatical illustrations. The first is a bull of Pope John III. for finishing the church of the Apostles, about the year 570. It appears that to the end of the 11th century, the papal bulls were always written upon papyrus.

Experiments lately made at Venice shew that the oil of the Chinese radish is preferable to any other kind known, not only for culinary purposes, and giving light, but also as a medicine. From the experiments lately made by Dr. Oliviero, it is found to be extremely useful in rheumatic and pulmonary affections, and has been employed with much success in convulsive coughs. It is not liable to spoil by keeping, like other oils. nor is the plant injured by the hardest frosts. The seed, which is very abundant, is gathered in May and June.

M. le Lievre, a member of the National Institute of France, has discovered in the island of Elba a new mineral, to which he has given the name of Jenite, in honour of the battle of Jena. It is opaque, of a black colour, sometimes inclining to brown, and is nearly four times as heavy as distilled water. From the analysis of Messrs. Vauquelin and Descotils, it appears that this mineral contains rather more than half its weight of iron, mixed with a little manganese, and that the rest of the stone is lime and silex, the proportion of the silex being considerably more than double that of the lime.

SWITZERLAND.

M. Fellenberg, of Willenhof, near Bern, has bestowed particular attention on the constructing and collecting of all such agricultural implements as appeared to promise augmented utility. These instruments he disperses by sale; and desires to educate pupils, in order to render his discoveries beneficial to the public. His farms are instances of the most attentive and successful culture. In the centre of his estate he has built a high tower, from the top of which he can survey the whole, and at all times give directions to his numerous labourers and shepherds.

SPAIN.

Don Juan Manuel de Arejula has lately published, at Madrid, a short Description of the Yellow Fever, which reigned some time since in Andalusia. He considers it as highly contagious. A contrary opinion is maintained by Don Francisco Salva, who studied the disease at Barcelona, and describes it as not contagious, but attributes it to exhalations from the port of that city, which is daily becoming shallower, and is likely to be in time completely filled up by the accumulations of filth thrown into it.

AMERICA.

The cotton factories which were expected to produce spun cotton this summer in the state of Rhode Island, and chiefly situated near the town of Providence, are thirty-four in number, and move in all about 20,000 spindles. The oldest water-spinning factory in that state is at Patucket, about five miles from Providence. It commenced in 1792, with twenty-two spindles only; it now moves about 900, and is the largest mill in the country.

M. Michaux, whose travels through the United States are not unknown to the English reader, has recently been sent a second time by the French government to explore the forests of the vast American continent. He is actively engaged in fulfilling the objects of his mission, and has transmitted to the Professors of Natural History in the French Institute, several specimens of seeds, with a view to the cultivation in France of the American oak, and other useful trees.

REVIEW

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Guida Harmonica, in which the Origin, Signatures, Names, and Uses of all the Chords, are clearly explained and Illustrated by numerous Examples, calculated to facilitate the Theory and Practice of Thorough-Bass, and to shorten the Study of Composition. To which are added, Concise Rules and Directions for accompanying with propriety Vocal and Instrumental Music. By I. Jousse. 1*l.* 1*s.*

MR. JOUSSE, the author of the Harmonic Tree, intends this work as an illustrative companion to that ingenious device. Mr. Jousse has not, however confined himself here to the mere explanation of the various chords and their uses; but has extended his treatise to the subject of harmony in general; fundamental progressions, modulation and other abstruse particulars, so as to render it highly valuable, both to amateurs, and professional students.

After a short introduction, in which the names and species of intervals, the nature and use of concords; the scales, the modes, and the accent are explained, the author proceeds to divide his work into three parts. In the first he treats of the origin, names, and signatures of all the chords, both fundamental and derived. In the second, he enters upon the uses and application of the chords; fundamental progressions, the preparation and resolution of discords, the accompaniment of the scale, sequences, cadences, modulation, and the various genera. The third, is on thorough-bass, as relating to the accompaniment of vocal and instrumental music. And the whole concludes with a table for ascertaining with facility all the chords in use. From the comprehensive plan Mr. Jousse has adopted, and the popular perspicuous style in which he has executed it, musical students cannot fail to derive much valuable information from the meditative perusal of the work, and to the attention of such we earnestly recommend it.

Dussek's Grand Symphony Concertante, for two Piano-fortes, Embellished with the Portrait of the Author. 1*l.* 1*s.*

This Symphony, as here presented to the English, is printed after the Parisian edition, done under the direction of the author, by Cianchettini and Sperati, and is given with great neatness and accuracy. Much elegance and brilliancy of conception, aided by real and profound science, strike the delighted ear while listening to the ingenious and happily-varied passages of the pages before us; the occasional eccentricities of which are well compensated by the frequent beauties that win and reward the attention. The spirit and force with which the whole is imagined, will justify our highest praise; and the liberality of the English public will, we doubt not, well repay the assiduity and spirit of the editors for bringing the work forward in so handsome a style.

"The False Shepherd," a favorite Song, sung by Mrs. Ashe, at the Bath and London Concerts. Composed by —— Rauzzini, Esq. 2*s.*

The music of this ballad is not without taste, or even elegance, but is, we must say, deficient in a more requisite quality—*simplicity*. Peter Pindar has written the words with the ease and flow of unaffected nature; but Mr. Rauzzini has followed him with art and refinement. The poet has adopted the genuine expression of passion; but the composer has aimed at a *fine* melody. It is, however, scarcely censurable, perhaps, in a *foreigner* not to understand or feel the style of the true *English* ballad.

A Third Divertimento for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for a Flute, Violin, and Violoncello. Composed and dedicated to Miss Achard, by Louis Von Esch. 4*s.*

This divertimento comprises three movements, the first of which is happily introductory to the second, while the third, a jig in six quavers, is animated in its subject, and pleasingly conceived throughout. The accompaniment is judiciously arranged, and the general effect is highly attractive.

The celebrated Follia di Spagna, with variations for the Piano-forte. Composed and inscribed to Mrs. Horace Beckford, by I Mazzinghi, Esq. 5*s.*

Mr. Mazzinghi is entitled to the acknowledgment of having written these variations in the spirit and style of his theme. His imagination under the influence of his subject, has produced variations to the *Follia di Spagna*, at once attractive and analogous; and piano-forte students will derive pleasure and improvement from their practice.

Three Sonatas for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for the Violin or German Flute. Composed by I. Ross, Esq. of Aberdeen. 8*s.*

A pleasing play of fancy, and an easy and natural connection of well-varied passages, form the predominating characteristics

racteristics of the sonatas. Many of the ideas are as novel as agreeable, and the aggregate effect is such as can only result from real talent cultivated by successful study.

A favorite Duett for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss and Miss Mary Eyre, by John Joy. 6*s.*

This duett, though comprized in one movement, possesses considerable variety of idea, and has the advantage of being calculated to accommodate two performers of very unequal powers of execution; the lower part being greatly disproportionate to the upper in point of difficulty. The passages are for the most part pleasingly imagined, and the combined effect, does much credit to Mr. Joy's judgment.

A Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Grotesque Air for the Piano-forte. Composed by I. Mazzinghi, Esq. 1*s.* 6*d.*

Though we see nothing to extol in the idea of producing pieces for the execution of a single finger, (if execution it can be called) yet we must allow that Mr. Mazzinghi has made the best use of his limited opportunities, and is not altogether unentitled to be indulged in his present whim.

The British Patriot, a favourite Song, sung by Mr. Incledon. Composed by H. R. Bishop. 1*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. Bishop has composed the music of this song in the true spirit of the poetry. Every bar expresses the author's meaning and feeling, and serves to place Mr. B's talents in this species of composition, in a highly favorable point of view.

The Favorite Dance in Tekeli, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by J. Monro. 1*s.* 6*d.*

The pleasant and familiar style of this rondo will recommend it to the attention of juvenile practisers on the instrument for which it is intended. The digressive parts are judiciously managed, and, together with the original matter, form an attractive whole.

"Ah, nought can compare with the Maid that I love." A favorite Song, composed and arranged for the Piano-forte, by Sir I. A. Stevenson. 1*s.*

The melody of this little song is elegantly conceived, and the expression is just and forcible. The accompaniment is managed with delicacy, and the general effect is pleasing and interesting.

Marianna, a favorite Air with Variations for a German Flute and Piano-forte. Composed by A. Howship. 3*s.*

In these variations we find some pleasing ideas, and much useful execution. The accompaniment, which is separately printed, is tastefully arranged; and the conjoint effect is far beyond mediocrity.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the care of the late senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of May, to the 20th of June.

HYPOCHONDRIASIS	10
Phthysis	7
Paralysis	6
Hysteria	2
Epilepsia	1
Catarrhus	5
Rheumatismus	4
Menorrhagia	6
Dyspepsia	4
Scarlatina	2
Morbi Cutanei	3
Morbi Infantiles	5

Several interesting cases of paralysis have occurred under the Reporter's notice within the last few weeks. One of them arose from the operation of a mercurial course, which had been injudiciously protracted beyond the period which necessity required. As many persons die of mercury as of the disease for which it is administered as a specific. Another of these cases was the result of an inveterate addiction to spirituous excess. A third was occasioned by intemperance in *solid* food. In this metropolis, especially in the eastern part of it, gluttony is one of the most frequent conductors to the grave. A man may as speedily, and as unwarily, *eat*, as *drink* himself to death.

In the incipient diminution of the faculties of either bodily or mental exertion, there is a well-founded apprehension of ultimate paralysis, unless seasonably counteracted by an administration of medicinal remedies, or the cessation of unsalutary habits. A decrease of energy, is a commencement of palsy. We should

resist the first inroad of the complaint, in order effectually to overcome it.

At this period of the year, a rage begins to prevail for excursions to the coast. It is delightful to breathe for a few months the purity of a marine atmosphere, and to be enveloped in oxygen; but the virgin breezes of the sea render both the mind and body more susceptible to uneasiness and disease, on a return to the air of a crowded and contaminated capital.

One instance of paralysis was that of a gradual *mouldering away* of the constitution. The warm bath, which is one of the most efficacious and nutritious stimuli for natural or artificial old age, was only of fugitive advantage. It is worthy of remark, that in cases of an advanced palsy, or natural decay, the immediate preliminary to death is an obstruction or insuperable debility of the urinary organs; which does not arise, as a primary cause, from any local or partial disorganization, but from the general feebleness or wasted energies of the frame.

Hypochondriasis continues to spread itself amidst the population of this island. It appears to increase in virulence as well as in extension. Lassitude and laziness are the principal sources of this complaint. To be idle, is to be ill. One who is not impelled by mercenary necessity, ought still, from regard to his own health, to exert himself for the benefit of others. We should not live to ourselves*. The greatest safeguard against hypochondriasis is an alienation from self, a benevolent absorption in the feelings and welfare of friends or the public.

Of hypochondriasis another principal source is an over-appreciation of life. The worth of existence does not consist in its perpetuity, but in its utility and pleasures. These latter are so evanescent that they merely dart like flashes of lightning through the darkness of night. There is, in fact, nothing valuable in this life but the prospect of another. JOHN REID.

Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

* Two sermons by the late celebrated philosopher Priestley (to whom the Reporter feels himself indebted for instruction in the earlier stage of his literary education),—"on not living to ourselves," and "on habitual devotion,"—as they relate to physical as well as moral health, ought to be read equally by the infidel and the hypochondriac. The learned and eloquent Dr. Parr observed, "they will make the wisest man wiser, and the best man better."

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN JUNE.

Containing official and authentic Documents.

RUSSIA.

"TO prevent the possibility of any communication whatever between Russia and England, his Imperial Majesty has judged it adviseable to order that no vessel coming from an English port, even if it belongs to a nation friendly to Russia, and shall not be laden with any merchandize, shall be admitted into the ports of Russia. Every vessel, however, which shall not have been in England, may freely enter the Russian ports, and export the productions of the empire, with this proviso, that the commercial houses to which such vessels shall be addressed, shall undertake in writing, that such vessel shall not go to England, but that they will consign their cargoes to some port belonging to any power friendly to Russia. (Signed)

COUNT NICHOLAS DE ROMANZOFF.

Petersburgh, 10th of April, 1808.

ITALY.

The Popedom appears at length on the eve of dissolution. In the month of March, the French general in Rome issued an order, requiring all the members of the sacred college to quit it in three days. The pope had spirit enough to protest against this proceeding: but without effect. A letter from Milan, of the 20th of April, mentions the departure of several eminent cardinals from Rome, the regulations making by General Miollis, the incorporation of the Roman soldiers with the French troops, and various other circumstances, all concurring to prove that the temporal government of the court of Rome approaches its end.

SPAIN.

Bayonne, May 11.

By a treaty concluded between the Emperor Napoleon and King Charles, and which has been acceded to by the Prince of Asturias, and the infants Don Carlos, Don Francisco, and Don Antonio, who compose the whole of the members of the House of Spain, all the existing differences have been adjusted. We are still ignorant of the conditions of the treaty. According to the constitution of the French government, it cannot be made public till it has been communicated to the senate. But we perceive, by the proclamations of the King of Spain and the Prince of Asturias, that the Emperor Napoleon is clothed with all the rights of the House of Spain. King Charles, Queen

Queen Louisa Maria, Queen Maria Louisa, and the infant Don Francisco, dine to-day with the Emperor, and set off to-morrow for Bourdeaux. They will make this journey in four days, and will repair to Fontainbleeau, whence they will go to Compeigne. It is believed that this residence has been destined by his Majesty for King Charles, that he may spend the remainder of his days there. The Prince of Asturias, the infant Don Carlos, and the infant Don Antonio, spent the evening yesterday with their Majesties the Emperor and Empress. They will spend two days at Bourdeaux, and will afterwards proceed to Valency, whence it is probable they will go to Navarre. It is believed that the Emperor has ceded to them that superb domain, and the forest appertaining to it.

King Charles has announced his abdication in the following letter:—

To the supreme Council of Castile, the Council of Inquisition, &c.

"In the present extraordinary circumstances, we have resolved to give a new proof of our affection towards our beloved subjects, whose happiness, during the whole course of our reign has been the constant object of our solicitude. We have therefore abdicated all our claims upon the Spanish kingdoms in favour of our friend and ally, the Emperor of the French, by a treaty which has been signed and ratified, and which stipulates for the integrity and independence of the Spanish kingdoms, and the preservation of our holy religion, not only as the predominant, but as the sole and exclusive religion in Spain.

"We have therefore thought proper to send you this letter, that you should conform yourselves thereto, publish its contents, and make every exertion in support of the Empeperor Napoleon. Display the utmost frankness and friendship towards the French, and above all, direct all your care to preserve the country from insurrections and tumults.

"In the new condition upon which we are entering, we shall frequently turn our eyes towards you, and happy shall we be to know that you enjoy peace and contentment.

"*Given at the Imperial Palace, 4th of May*, 1808. "I, THE KING."

The Prince of Austurias and the infants Don Carlos and Don Antonio, have repeated their renunciation of all their rights to the Spanish throne (already expressed by their assent to the treaty previously known to have been concluded), by a solemn proclamation addressed to the Spaniards, from Bourdeax, on the 12th of May.

"Don Ferdinand Prince of Austurias, and the infants Don Carlos and Don Antonio, deeply sensible of the attachment and fidelity displayed towards them by all the Spaniards, with the utmost grief behold them on the point of being plunged into anarchy, and threatened with all the dreadful calamities consequent thereupon; and being aware that these might, in a great measure, proceed from the state of ignorance in which they now are, both as to the principles of the conduct hitherto pursued by their Highnesses, and the plans already formed for the benefit of their country, their Highnesses find themselves under the necessity of making an effort to open their eyes, by that salutary counsel which they require, in order to prevent any obstruction to the execution of those plans; and thus to give them the dearest proof of the affection which they cherish for them.

"Their Highnesses cannot therefore, abstain from informing them, that the circumstances under which the Prince, upon the abdication of the King, assumed the reins of government; the occupation of several provinces of the kingdom, and of all the frontier fortresses, by a numerous body of French troops; the actual presence of more than 60,000 of that nation in the capital and the environs; in short, the knowledge of many other circumstances known only to themselves, convinced them that, surrounded by difficulties, they had only chosen, among various expedients, that which was likely to produce the lesat evil; and that, as such, they resolved upon a journey to Bayonne.

"On the arrival of their Royal Highnesses at Bayonne, the Prince, then King, was unexpectedly apprised that his father had protested against his act of abdication, declaring that it was not voluntary. The Prince, who accepted the crown only under the impression that the abdication was voluntary, was no sooner informed of the existence of such a protest, than his sense of filial duty instantly determined him to give back the throne. But a short time after, the King his father abdicated it in his own name, and that of his whole race, in favour of the Emperor of the French, in order that the Emperor, consulting the good of the nation, should determine the person and race which should hereafter occupy it.

"Their Royal Highnesses, in this state of things, considering the situation in which themselves stand, and the difficult circumstances in which Spain is placed, considering that, under these circumstances, any attempt on the part of the inhabitants of Spain for the maintenance of their rights, would be not only useless but ruinous, and could tend only to make streams of blood flow, and to render certain the loss of at least a great part of her provinces, and that of all her trans-marine colonies: being further convinced, that the most effectual means of preventing these evils, is that their Royal Highnesses, for themselves, and all connected with them, should assent to the renunciation of their rights to the throne, a renunciation already executed by the King, their father; taking also into consideration, that his Majesty the Emperor of the French engages, in this case, to maintain

tain complete the independence and integrity of the Spanish monarchy, and its transmarine colonies, without retaining the smallest of its dominions for himself, or separating any part from the whole; that his Imperial Majesty engages to maintain the unity of the Catholic religion, the security of property, and the continuance of the existing laws and usages which have for so long a period of time, and in so indisputable a manner, preserved the power and honour of the Spanish nation; their Highnesses conceive that they afford the most undoubted proof of their generosity, and their affection towards it, and their eagerness to return the ardent attachment which it bears towards them, by sacrificing, to the utmost extent of their power, their individual and personal interests for the benefit of that nation, and by this present instrument to assent, as they already have assented in a particular treaty, to the renunciation of all their rights to the throne. They accordingly release the Spaniards from all their duties in this respect, and exhort them to consult the common interests of their country, by conducting themselves in a peaceable manner, and by looking for their happiness to the power and wise arrangements of the Emperor Napoleon. The Spaniards may assure themselves that by their zeal to conform their conduct to those arrangements, they will give their Prince and the two infants the strongest proof of their loyalty; in like manner as their Royal Highnesses give them the greatest example of their paternal affection, by renouncing all their rights, and sacrificing their own interests for the happiness of the Spaniards, the sole object of their wishes.

(Signed) "I, THE PRINCE.
"CARLOS AND ANTONIO.

"*Bourdeaux, May* 12, 1808.

On the 29th of May, the Council of Castile held an extraordinary assembly, in pursuance of a command communicated by their excellencies Don Sebastian Pinuela and Don Arias Mon, the seniors of the Council:—

"Sir—His Royal Highness the Grand Duke of Berg, Lieutenant-General of the kingdom, commands, that at eight o'clock of the morning of to-morrow, the 30th of May, the Council do assemble, in order to proceed to the execution of a decree and a proclamation of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, King of Italy, and protector of the Confederacy of the Rhine.

"In this decree it has pleased his Imperial and Royal Majesty, by virtue of the rights to the Crown of Spain which have been ceded to him, to inform the Council of Castile, of the measures which he has taken, in order to fix the basis for the new government of the kingdom. His Majesty commands, at the same time, that his Highness the Grand Duke of Berg shall continue to fulfil the functions of Lieutenant-General of the kingdom; and he requires the Council of Castile to publish and affix the said imperial decree, that no one may pretend ignorance of the same.

"Pursuant to this and to an express command from his Serene Highnes the Lieutenant General, I give your excellency notice that the court will assemble to morrow morning.

The Imperial decree itself is to the following effect:

"Napoleon, Emperor of the French, King of Italy, Protector of the Confederacy of the Rhine, &c.

"The King and the princes of the House of Spain having ceded their rights to the crown, as is known by their treaties of the 5th and 10th of May, and by their proclamations published by the Junta and the Council of Castile we have decreed, and do decree, ordered and do order as follows:—

"Art. 1. The assembly of the notables, which has already been convened by the Lieutenant General of the kingdom, shall be held on the 15th of June, at Bayonne. The deputies shall be charged with the sentiments, desires, and complaints of those they represent; and also with full power to fix the basis of the new government for the kingdom.

"2. Our cousin the Grand-Duke of Berg, shall continue to fulfil the functions of Lieutenant-General for the kingdom.

"3. The Ministers, the Council of State, the Council of Castile, and all civil, ecclesiastical, and military authorities are, as far as is requisite, confirmed. Justice shall be administered under the same forms, and in the same manner as is usual.

"4. The Council of Castile is charged with the publication of this decree, and with the affixing it on all places where it may be necessary, that no one may pretend ignorance of the same.

"Given in our Imperial and Royal Palace at Bayonne, the 25th of May, 1808.

(Signed, NAPOLEON.")

Copy of a Circular Letter from the Council of supreme and general Inquisition, to all the Courts of the Kingdom.

"The melancholy consequences of the disgraceful tumult in this capital on the 2d inst. by the violence of the people towards the troops of the Emperor of the French, have rendered the most active vigilance necessary on the part of all the magistracies, and all the respectable bodies of the nation, in order to prevent the renewal of such excesses, and to preserve tranquillity in every community, which is actuated by a due attention to its own interests, no less than by the laws of hospitality towards friendly officers and soldiers who injure no person, and who, up to this instant, have given the greatest proofs of good order and discipline, by punishing those who have been guilty of excesses, or who have ill-treated any Spaniard in his person or property.

"It

"It is very probable that the evil intentions or ignorance of thoughtless men have led to the commission of revolutionary disorders, under the mask of patriotism and attachment to the Sovereign. It is therefore the duty of those who are better informed, to enlighten them, and to deliver them from so dangerous an error, by shewing them that such tumultuous proceedings, far from producing a well-regulated administration, only serve to throw the country into a state of convulsion, by tearing asunder those bonds of subordination upon which the peace of the community depends, by destroying the feeling of humanity, and annihilating all confidence in the government, to which alone it belongs to give a uniform direction and impulse to the sentiment of patriotism.

"These most important truths can by none be impressed upon the minds and hearts of the people with more beneficial effect than by the ministers of the religion of Jesus Christ, which breathes nothing but peace and brotherly love among men, and subjection, honour, and obedience to all that are in authority: and as the Holy College ought to be, and always have been the first to give an example to the ministers of peace, we conceived that it accorded with our office and our duty, to address this letter to you, with the view that, on perusing its contents, you should likewise co-operate in the preservation of public tranquillity. You are required to notify the same to all the subordinate officers of your respective courts, and also to the commissioners of districts, that all and every of you should with all possible zeal, vigilance, and prudence, co-operate in the attainment of so important an object. God preserve you.

"*Madrid May*, 6." (Signed)

"DON CHRISTOVAL COS Y VIVERO."

AMERICA.

A letter from Mr. Erskine, to Secretary Maddison, dated February 23d, was, on the 2d April, ordered by the Senate to be printed, as was also a letter from M. Champagny, to General Armstrong, dated January 15th. Mr. Erskine's letter communicates his Majesty's Orders in Council, and argues very strongly the necessity his Majesty was under of recurring to this measure, from the conduct of neutral nations, who not only have not opposed the unjust decrees of France; but submitted to whatever regulations she may have prescribed for giving effect to her decrees. That his Majesty would have been fully justified had he declared all the coasts of France and her allies in a close state of blockade; but with his usual moderation he has made many material exceptions to qualify the operation of the orders, on neutral nations in general; but peculiarly favourable to the particular interests of the United States.

M. Champagny's letter declares, that the proceedings of England towards all governments are so contrary to the law of nations, that recourse against this power is no longer to be found in the ordinary means of repression. To annoy her it has become necessary to turn her own arms against herself, and if aggressions result therefrom, she is entirely to blame. The United States in particular have reason to complain of the aggressions of England, especially in the decrees of the 11th of November, which his Majesty Napoleon has no doubt will induce a declaration of war against her by the United States; in fact, he considers these two nations actually at war, since the publication of their monstrous decrees. In that persuasion his Majesty, ready to consider the United States as associated with the cause of all the powers, who have to defend themselves against England, has not taken any definitive measure towards the American vessels which may have been brought into our ports. He has ordered that they should remain sequestrated, until a decision may be had thereon, according to the dispositions which shall have been expressed by the government of the United States.

There are also published the following documents:—A letter from Mr. Canning to Mr. Munroe, dated the 23d of September, 1807, announcing the appointment of Mr. Rose to treat relative to the Cheasapeake, his Majesty being determined not to mix that affair with the other points in dispute. Mr. Monroe's answer is dated the 29th of September. He informs Mr. Canning, that he cannot separate these points from the affair of the Chesapeake. A letter from Mr. Rose to Mr. Maddison, dated the 20th of January, 1808, and announcing that he cannot enter upon any negociation for adjusting the affair of the Chesapeake, as long as the Proclamation of the President, of the 2d of July, 1807, shall be in force; Mr. Maddison's answer, dated on the 5th of March, entering into the details of the conduct adopted towards American ships since summer, 1804, in order to shew that before the Proclamation of the President should become a subject of consideration, reparation should be made for the aggressions that preceded it. Then follows Mr. Rose's *ultimatum*, dated the 17th of March, in which he says, that "It is with the most profound regret, that I feel myself under the necessity of declaring that I am unable

able to act upon the terms thus proposed; as it becomes my duty to inform you, in conforming to my instructions, that on the rejection of the demand stated in my former letter, on the part of his Majesty, my mission is terminated."

On the 17th of March, the President communicated to Congress the Decrees of France, of the 11th of December and 3d of January, respecting which he observes in his message.—"These Decrees and Orders taken together, want little of amounting to a declaration that every Neutral Nation found on the high seas, whatsoever be her cargo, and whatsoever foreign port be that of her departure or destination, shall be deemed lawful prize; and they prove more and more the expediency of detaining our vessels, our seamen and property, within our own harbours until the dangers to which they are exposed can be removed or lessened."

On the 18th of March, Mr. Levermore, in the House of Representatives, moved for a repeal of the embargo. The House refused to take Mr. Levermore's Resolution into consideration.—Yeas 24—Noes 84.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Two Spanish noblemen have arrived in London from the Stag privateer, to which vessel they had made their way in an open boat from Gijon, a sea-port in the province of Asturias, which place they left on the 30th of May. The intelligence which they bring is, that the whole of the province of Asturias had risen in arms, and forty thousand men had been embodied into an army. The same spirit, they say, prevailed in Galicia, where the population were rising *en masse*, and commissioners had been sent there to organize a regular military force. Even the women were desirous of taking up arms in defence of their country. The inhabitants of St. Andero had manifested their determination not to submit; and had issued a formal declaration of war against the French. They were both in Madrid during the dreadful scene of slaughter which took place on the 2d of May, and they state, that in their opinion, the number of French who were killed did not fall short of four thousand men, among whom were a very large portion of officers, who were particularly singled out by the inhabitants as objects of vengeance. In consequence of this information, assistance of every kind is about to be forwarded to Spain by the British government. The Spanish prisoners in this country are immediately to be released and sent back to Spain. Sir Arthur Wellesley has left London for Cork, whence he will sail immediately with a large body of land forces.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of May, and the 20th of June, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitors' names are between Parentheses.)

ANNIS Thomas, Southend, Lewisham, Kent, miller. (Williams, Staple's inn

Afton John, Manchester, liquor merchant. (Law, Manchester, or Hurd, Temple, London

Astwick Benjamin, Flockton, Yorkshire, corn dealer. (Evans, Thavie's inn, or Crosley, Bradford, Yorkshire

Beaton Edward, and Henry Beaton, late of Portsmouth, butchers. (Callaway, Portsmouth

Bell John, Trowbridge, Wilts, clothier. (Williams, Trowbridge, or Williams, Red Lion square

Biddell Elizabeth, late of Ratcliffe cross, Stepney, haberdasher. (Payne, Basinghall street.

Binford Thomas, late of Kent road, soap manufacturer. (Sydall, Aldersgate street

Blachford Daniel, and Richard Blachford, Lombard street, gold and silver lacemen. (Druce, Billiter square

Bland Joseph, and John Satterthwaite, Fen court, insurance brokers. (Parmiter and Son, London street, Fenchurch street

Briggs Richard, Liverpool, corn merchant. (Sutton, Liverpool, or Blackstock, Poultry, London

Brown William, King street, Bloomsbury, grocer. (Bolton, Lane, and Lane, Lawrence Pountney hill

Byrne John, and Edmund Lewin, Liverpool, beer and spirit merchants. (Urred, Liverpool

Canne William, late of Otley, Yorkshire, stationer. (Granger, Leeds, or Edmunds, Lincoln's inn, London

Charlton Cornelius, late of East Farleigh, Kent, yeoman. (Burr and Pope, Maidstone, or Debarry and Derby Temple

Clutton Owen, Tooley street, corn merchant. (Broad, Union street, Southwark

Cohen Meyer, Devonshire street, Queen's square, Exchange broker. (Mills, Ely place

Crump Thomas, late of Westminster road, tinman. (Mangnall, Warwick square

Danson George, and John Walmsley, Liverpool, merchants. (Stanistreet and Eden, Liverpool, or Windle, Bedford row, London

Dawson John, Aldgate High street, linen draper. (Nind, Goodman's fields

Dearing Thomas, and Michael Forster, Litchfield street, Soho, hotel and tavern keepers. (Oakley, Cannon street

Delaney John, Liverpool, draper. (Davies, Liverpool, or Meddowcroft and Stanley, Gray's inn

Dods Joseph, Commercial chambers, Minories, ship and insurance broker. (Allan, Old Jewry

Dunn Thomas, Bristol, salesman. (Price and Williams, Lincoln's inn, and Strickland, Bristol

Dunn Joseph, and Charles Robinson, late of Wood street, factors. (Rigby, Temple

Dunsmure James, and John Gardner, Broad-street, merchants (Spottiswoode, Tokenhouse yard

Evans John, Cardigan, linen and woollen draper. (Rotten, Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, or Ellis, Hatton garden, London

Gill Joseph, now or late of Brown's hill, Bisley, Gloucestershire, clothier. (Evans, Thavie's inn, or Lamburn, of Stroud

Gill Henry, Spitalfields market, victualler. (Rivington, Fenchurch street buildings

Gore William, Aldgate, Manchester warehouseman. (Courteen, College hill

Hamper John, Stone's End, Southwark, shopkeeper. (Field, Friday street

Harris John, Redman's row, Mile End. (Swain, Stevens, and Maples, Old Jewry

Harrison Joseph, now or late of Eller Carr, Bisley, Yorkshire, worsted and cotton spinner. (Exley

ley and Stocker, Furnival's inn, or Cuthbert, Kighley

Barnett Samuel, Manchester, leather seller. (Thomas Hewitt, Manchester, and Ellis, Curfitor ſtreet, London

Haynes Thomas, Glouceſter, pin manufacturer. (Jenkins, James, Abbott, and Co. New inn, and Wilſon, Glouceſter

Heſeltine Benjamin, of Beech ſtreet, oil and hop merchant. (Himſman, Aldermanbury

Hibbert Thomas, Liverpool, wine and ſpirit merchant. (Windle, John ſtreet, Bedford row, or Cukit, Liverpool

Hinde Carl, Little Caſtle ſtreet, Leiceſter-ſquare, Middleſex, tailor. (Freame, Lincoln's inn fields

Houghton William, Liverpool, merchant. (Staniſtreet and Eden, Liverpool, and Windle, John ſtreet, Bedford row

Hugman Benjamin, Batterſea, Surrey, fellmonger. (Broad, Union ſtreet, Southwark

Hunt Edward, Duke's row, Pimlico, painter and glazier. Greenwood, Manchester ſtreet, Manchester ſquare

Itter Andrew, and John Holding, Wentworth ſtreet, Whitechapel, ſugar refiners. (Rutſon, Wellcloſe ſquare

Jackſon James, Topſham, Devon, limeburner. (Pidſley, Exeter, or Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's inn

Jones Philip, Norfolk row, Lambeth, hawker. (Keene, Furnival's inn

Kendal Robert Harkins, Little Carter lane, London, ſugar refiner. (Pearce and Son, Swithin's lane

Kennifeck Patrick, Briſtol, merchant. (Smith, Briſtol

Lazarus Lewis, Brown's buildings, London, ſlopſeller. (Iſaacs, Mitre court, Aldgate

Lee Joſeph, Iſlington, timber merchant. (Jackſon, Hatton garden

Lee Samuel, Bradford, Yorkſhire, cotton manufacturer. (Edge, Inner Temple, or Brogden, Bradford

Le Normand Peter, and Mary Henry Dornant, otherwiſe M. H. Dornant, now or late of the Kent road, ſoap manufacturers. (Rigby, Inner Temple

Lowe William, Drury lane, cabinet maker. (Nield and Fladgate, Norfolk ſtreet, Strand

Middleton Thomas, Maiden lane, Battle bridge, Middleſex, blue manufacturer. (Hackett, Chancery lane

Millington John and Joſeph Millington, Houndſditch, glaziers. (Rooke, Coleman ſtreet

Mills Robert Abraham, and James Harding, late of Sherrard ſtreet, Golden ſquare, Japanners and painters. (Nowell, Sion College gardens

M'Kinnell James, now or late of Cleckheaton, Yorkſhire, linen draper. (Evans, Thavie's inn, or Carr, Gomerſal

Morris Edward, late of Carmarthenſhire, innkeeper. (Bleaſdale, Alexander, and Holme, New inn, or Brown, Carmarthen

Moſes Moſs, late of Roſemary lane, Middleſex, ſalesman. (Iſaacs, Mitre court, Aldgate

Moſs John, Kingſton upon Hull, boat builder. (Munby, York, Sandwich, Hull, or Evans, Thavie's inn

Namby Charles, Great Grimsby, Lincolnſhire, tallow chandler. (Kearſey, Biſhopſgate Within, and Lloyd, Hull

Nelſon Joſeph, Leeds, woolſtapler. (Wilſon, Greville ſtreet, Hatton garden, or Coupland, Leeds

Newell John, and Samſon Newell, late of Stoke, Staffordſhire, carriers. (Roſe and Munnings, Gray's inn ſquare

Parkinſon Jeremiah, and John Stork, St. Saviour's church yard, Southwark, hop factors. (Abbot, Old Broad ſtreet

Perring John, late of Chalford, Glouceſterſhire, clothier, (Chilton, Lincoln's inn, or Ward, Glouceſter

Perry William, Eaton Biſhop, Herefordſhire, miller. (Woodhouſe, Hereford

Pope William, Weſtbury-upon-Severn, Glouceſterſhire, dealer in pigs. (Lucas, Newnham, or Edmunds, Lincoln's inn

Poſtles Richard, Long lane, Smithfield, victualler. (Ireland, Staple's inn

Price George, Tottenham-court road, liquor merchant. (Naylor, Great Newport ſtreet, Long acre

Rackſtraw Philip, Tottenham-court road, cabinet maker. (Griffith, Featherſtone buildings

Railton Iſaac, Egremont, Cumberland, mercer and draper. (Wordſworth, Cat Gill hall, near Egremont

Rayner Richard, Birmingham, button maker. Lee and Corrie, Birmingham, or Alexander, Bedford row, London

Reyh John Lorenz, Paddington, muſical inſtrument maker. (Flahman, Ely place

Robinſon Iſaac, Whitehaven, Cumberland, mercer and draper. (Hodgſon, Whitehaven, or Falcon, Temple

Roderick William, Llanelly, Carmarthenſhire, dealer. (Jenkins, James, and Abbott, New inn, and Price and Son, Talley and Llandilo, Carmarthenſhire

Roſe James George, Buckingham place, money ſcrivener. (Steventon, Charing croſs

Rowntree Robert, Drypool in Holderneſs, Yorkſhire, miller. (Roſier and Son, Holborn, or Thomas and Charles Froſt, Hull

Rumbold Robert, Burr ſtreet, Wapping, merchant. (Bourdillon and Hewitt, Little Friday ſtreet

Rutter Richard, Blackburn, currier. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet, or Dixon, Preſton

Scholes John, Manchester, calico printer. (Swale, Great Ormond ſtreet, or Nabb, Manchester

Schorey Henry Holdſworth, Halifax, merchant. (Coulthard, Bedford row, or Swainſon, Halifax

Shepherd John, Horton Mills, Bucks. leather ſeller. (Davies, Lothbury

Soames Robert, Mark lane, and New Croſs, Deptford, proviſion merchant. (Wilde, Jun. Caſtle ſtreet, Falcon ſquare

Stubbs Richard, Leek, Staffordſhire, butcher. (Cruſh, Jones, and Porter, Leek, or Townſend, Staple inn

Tebb Thomas, Wardour ſtreet, Soho, currier and leather ſeller. (Swinford, Lombard ſtreet

Thackery Joſeph, and John Thackery, Manchester, cotton ſpinners. (Edge, Manchester, or Edge, Inner Temple, London

Unwin James, Wandſworth, Surry, miller. (Druce, Billiter ſquare, London

Wakefield William, Manchester, warehouſeman. (Edge, Manchester, or Edge, Inner Temple, London

Watts William, Little Carter lane, Doctor's Commons, wine merchant. (Hamilton, Taviſtock row, Covent Garden

Watts William, late of the pariſh of St. George, Glouceſterſhire, victualler. (Simmons, Briſtol

Weddell William George, Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, ſhopkeeper. (Windle, John ſtreet, Bedford row, or Thelfall, Manchester

Whittingham John, Liverpool, grocer. (Blackſtock, Poultry, London, or Murrow, Liverpool

Wilby David, Oſſett, Yorkſhire, cloth manufacturer. (Clarkſon, Eſſex ſtreet, Strand, or Clarkſon, Wakefield

Williams Benjamin, and Harvey Crakenthorp, late of St. Swithin's lane, merchants. (Palmer, Tomlinſon's, and Thomſon, Throgmorton ſtreet

Winterbourn Thomas, Alderſgate ſtreet, cabinet maker. (Kibblewhite, Rowland, and Robinſon, Gray's inn place

Wolfe Benjamin, late of Charlotte ſtreet, Blackfriars, oil and colourman. (Hatton, Dean ſtreet, Southwark

Young Thomas, Bartlett's paſſage, Holborn, jeweller. (Mayhew, Chancery lane

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Abſolem William, Leiceſter ſtreet, ſtraw hat manufacturer, June 21

Agar Moſes, Auſtin Friars, ſhip owner, July 9

Alderſey Peter, late of Liverpool, grocer, June 21

Allen Frances, late of Pall Mall, milliner, June 25

Allen George, Fenchurch ſtreet, upholſterer, July 5

Armitead Edmund, late of Giggleswick, Yorkſhire, cotton ſpinner, June 30

Aſhmore Thomas, late of Swithin's lane, merchant, June 18

Atkinſon Richard, Henry Walters, and William Ord, Fenchurch ſtreet, wine and brandy merchants, June 11, Sept. 17

Arthur John, and Thomas Auther, Great St. Helen's, inſurance brokers and wine merchants, June 4-25

Ball James, and Francis Ball, late of Barton mills, Suffolk, carriers, July 5

Barton Joſeph, Mark lane, merchant and broker, July 7

Baxter Peter, Southampton buildings, Chancery lane, mariner, July 26

Beck Anthony, Oxford ſtreet, ſadler, July 12

Berriman John, Brewer ſtreet, Pimlico, July 2

Blakemore Richard, Birmingham, tailor, July 8

Bland Cornelius, Lamb ſtreet, Spital fields, grocer, July 8

Booth William, Manchester, cotton ſpinner, June 14

Bowden John, Gloſſop, Derby, cotton ſpinner, July 19

Bowers Nathaniel Ward, and William Bowers, July 2

Bowman John, Water lane, brandy merchant, July 5

Boyes J. Portſmouth, mercer, July 5

Braddock Samuel, Macclesfield, Cheſhire, inn keeper, June 20

Bradley John Groſvenor, Warrington, grocer, July 2

Brettargh William, Liverpool, merchant, June 21

Broſter Thomas, Liverpool, ſtationer, July 2

Brown John, Newman ſtreet, tailor, June 14

Busby William, and Iſaac Sill, Strand, June 28

Butt William, Page's walk, Bermondſey, hair-merchant, June 28

Cann Richard, Frith ſtreet, Soho, painter, July 9

Carleſs Joſeph, Mainſtone, corn merchant, July 2

Carleton John, Hilbeck hall, Weſtmoreland, cotton ſpinner, June 14

Carter Merritt, Zeals, Wilts, linen draper and grocer, June 23

Cartwright John, Wolverhampton, druggiſt and grocer, June 13

Cartwright Charles, Compton ſtreet, leather ſeller, June 18

Chambers Thomas, Wigton, Cumberland, ſhopkeeper, July 7

Clark Richard, Warminſter, Wilts, horſe dealer, June 25

Coatſworth Joſeph, Wapping, victualler, June 28

Coleman Harry, Mere, Wilts, butcher and publican, June 23

Collingdon J. Plough court, Lombard ſtreet, merchant, July 9

Corlett Thomas, Friday ſtreet, Cheapſide, July 2

Cowlishaw Charles, Aſhborne, Derby, grocer, June 28

Cruſsley James, Halifax, Yorkſhire, and King ſtreet, London, merchant, June 14

Cuff William, Upper Eaſt Smithfield, cheeſemonger, July 8

Dalton James, Braſted, Kent, meaſman, June 14

Davies Edward, Ivy lane, furrier, July 2

Davis Anthony, Stroud Green, Middleſex, dealer in cattle, June 14

Davis George, Cranbourn ſtreet, Leiceſter fields, linen draper, June 18

Dean J. Watling ſtreet, wholeſale linen draper, Oct. 22

Denison

Denifon James, william Andrews Phelps, and George Williams, Friday ſtreet, warehouſemen, June 14, 25
Dicks William, Frome Selwood, Somerſet clothier, June 20
Dixon Thomas, Godalming, Surry, timber merchant, June 25
Dudley Charles Stokes, Gracechurch ſtreet, merchant, June 14
Dyer Richard, Bath, inn keeper, July 4
Eaſt John, Princes ſtreet Soho, upholſterer July 5
Eddels Thomas, Aldermanbury, warehouſeman, June 24
Everall Morris Powell late of Tenbury, Worceſter, plumber and glazier, June 27
Farrington John, Pickerton, Cheſhire, cheeſefactor July 15
Finden, James, Jun. late of Clipſtone ſtreet, carpenter, June 25
Fogg R. and T. Cantrell, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, July 7
Forſe Thomas, Little Guildford ſtreet, Ruſſel ſquare, haberdaſher and grocer, June 14
Fox Hudſon, Hull, watchmaker, July 1
Gaskill John, Nottingham, broker, July 15
Gilder John, Jun. Hull, merchant, June 28
Giles Henry, Canterbury, grazier, June 25
Grainger John, Old Swan lane broker, July 9
Green John, Reading, mealman, May 31
Grover Richard, Town Malling, Kent grocer, June 21
Hall Gervas, Bow ſtreet, liquor merchant, June 24-25
Hall Samuel, Sheffield, hat manufacturer, June 27
Hambly William, Falmouth and Great Bell alley, Coleman ſtreet, merchant, July 9
Hammond Edward, Tottenham court road, painter and glazier, July 2
Hance William, Tooley ſtreet, merchant and hat manufacturer, June 28
Hancock William Sheffield grocer, July 6
Hare Moſes, Exeter, cabinet maker, June 14
Harriſon George, Globe ſtreet, Wapping, carpenter, June 21, July 13
Hartridge William, Cheapſide, haberdaſher, July 2
Hawkey Joſeph, Piccadilly, army accoutrement maker, June 30
Heal E. Trowbridge, Wilts, innkeeper, July 6
Heſketh Joſeph, and William Jones, Liverpool, grocers, June 22
Hoard W. Lower Eaſt Smithfield victualler, July 7
Hodgſon John, Birmingham, merchant, June 17
Holtham John, Glocester, wine merchant, July 4
Horne William, and Richard Jackſon, Red Croſs ſtreet, Southwark, diſtillers, June 18
Horner Luke, late of Lancaſter, common brewer and underwriter, June 16
Horth John, Norwich, upholſterer, July 9
Hudſon James, Watling ſtreet, merchant and warehouſeman, June 28
Hughes Thomas, Norfolk ſtreet, Strand, wine merchant, July 16
Inwood Daniel, Lower Thames ſtreet, oil and colourman, June 11
Ives Chapman, Coltishall, Norfolk, brewer, July 12
Jackſon John, Liverpool, merchant, July 6
Jones John, Threadneedle ſtreet, warehouſeman, July 2
Jones James Biſhop's Storford, Herts, ſhopkeeper, July 2
Jowett John Manchester, manufacturer, June 21
Kay James, John Watſon, the elder, Paul Catterall, and David Ainſworth, Preſton, Lancaſhire, machine makers, June 20
Kendal Edward, Tabernacle Walk, Finsbury ſquare, tallow chandler, July 9
Kent Edward, White Lion ſtreet, Goodman's fields, furniſhing ironmonger, July 9
Kettle George, Birmingham toymaker, June 18
Kilby Charles, Watford, Herts, dealer and chapman, June 18
Kinnerley William, Hulme's chapel, Cheſhire, mercer, June 17
Kirkby William, Manchester, merchant, July 7
Kirkpatrick Thomas, Oxford road, ſilk mercer and lace merchant, July 9
Kluge John Henry, Paul's Chain, Doctors' Commons, July 23
Lambert G. Holborn, victualler, July 3
Laſt John, Brighton, builder, June 24 25
Lees William, Liverpool, merchant, July 2
Lewis R. and D. Potter, Manſion houſe ſtreet, linen drapers, July 3
Lowton E. Red Lion ſtreet, Southwark, hop merchant, July 9
Mackenzie Joſeph, Old Bailey, bookſeller July 2
Maclaugen John, Liverpool, merchant, July 4
Makeham James, Upper Thames ſtreet, cheeſemonger, July 9
Manner William, Burſlem, Stafford, linen and woollen draper June 16
Marſden William, partner with John Anthony Fraſche, of Manchester, merchant, June 18
Martinant Peter St. James's ſtreet, warehouſeman, July 9
M'Donall James, formerly of South ſtreet, Mary le bonne, ſtone maſon, July 2
Monk W. Parbold, Lancaſhire, lime burner, July 7
Moon Edward, Hammerſmith, builder, July 28
Moffatt William, Queen ſtreet, Long acre, ironmonger, June 28
Moore John, late of Manchester, and Thomas Smyth, late of Wych ſtreet, cheeſemongers, June 15
Moore James Walworth, merchant June 25
Morton William Lancaſter corn dealer, June 30
Morton Joſeph, Bath, victualler, July 4
Neve Joſeph, jun. late of Poole, deceaſed, merchant, June 22
Nichols William Minchinhampton, Glocesterſhire, clothier, July 2
Norman John, Briſtol, coal merchant and cutler June 28
Nunes Iſaac Iſrael, North ſtreet merchant, June 15
Oliver Francis Tottenham High Croſs, grocer, July 5
Parker John Oxford ſtreet goldſmith and jeweller, July 9
Parſon John, and James Gardiner, of St. Clement's inn, London and Saville place Lambeth, hop merchants, brewers and freemen, July 5
Payne J. Lynn, cabinet maker, July 12
Peacock John, Hull, merchant June 21
Pendred James, Brook Green, Hammerſmith, July 2
Phillips Philip, Marſhfield, Monmouth, coal merchant, June 15
Potter William, Kenton, Devon taylor, July 1
Potter Chriſtopher, Parliament ſtreet, orchall maker, June 30
Preſted R. Brick lane, Spital fields ſhoemaker, July 16
Pullen William, Well's row, Iſlington, butcher, July 2
Ragg G. Nottingham, hoſier July 14
Ramſay William, King ſtreet, Deptford, cheeſemonger, June 14
Regnart Charles, Cleveland ſtreet, Fitzroy ſquare, ſtatuary, June 25
Rickards John, Colcheſter, draper, June 14
Richmond William, Mark lane, auctioneer, June 28
Robinſon James, Liverpool, ſilverſmith, June 20
Robinſon Michael, Liverpool, money ſcrivener, July 7
Robinſon George, and John Robinſon, Paternoſter row, bookſellers, July 5
Roſe William, Earl's court, Kenſington, brewer, July 12
Roſer Edward, Lindfield, Suſſex, ſoap manufacturer and tallow chandler, June 28
Rudhall John, and William Hobſon, July 16
Ruſt Nathan, Rotherfield Peppard, Oxford, miller, July 5
Scaife Robert, Newcaſtle upon-Tyne, merchant, June 11
Shaw Chriſtopher, and Thomas Shaw, formerly of Southampton, bankers, June 30
Sheriff Joſeph, Blackfriars road, linen draper, July 2
Slaymaker Robert, Fore ſtreet, Spitalfields, tallow chandler, July 9
Smith Richard, late of Lutterworth, Leiceſter, mercer and draper, June 29
Snawdon John, Plymouth, draper, July 16
Somerville John, Chancery lane, cabinet maker, July 5
Spencer Houghton, Weſt Wratting, Cambridgeſhire, maltſter, July 16
Spicer Howard, Walden, Eſſex, maltſter, July 9
Spraggon Joſeph, and William Spraggon, Graveſend, ſhopkeepers, Auguſt 13
Statham Samuel, Edwyn Statham, and Henry Garton, Nottingham, hoſiers, July 15
Stevens James, late of James ſtreet, Oxenden ſtreet, corn dealer, June 25
Stott Abraham, Robert Fitton, Richard Bowker, and Robert Hartley, Manchester, cotton manufacturers, July 8
Studdard Thomas, and Jabez Lindley, Huddersfield, and Thomas Littlewood, of Oldfield, Almondbury, Yorkſhire, merchants, June 20
Surman William, and Ephraim Ford, late of Cheltenham, linen drapers, June 23
Syms Jonathan, Trowbridge, Wilts, clothier, June 21
Taylor James, Newgate market, fiſhſman, July 2
Thompſon Robert, Brancepeth Parks, Durham, dealer and chapman, June 15
Thornton John, Lawrence Pountney lane, merchant, June 18
Thurſfield Richard, Liverpool, dealer in earthenware, June 22
Tinney William, Cambridge, ſurgeon and apothecary, July 9
Vincent John, Seething lane, June 2
Walford Mary, Old ſtreet, ſoap boiler, June 18
Watſon William, Baſford, Notts, joiner, July 14
Weaver Richard, Hardwicke, Hereford, miller July 8
Wellbnott J. L. Stamford, linen draper, June 18
Whitehead Edward, New road, Tottenham court, merchant, July 23
Wild John, and William Wild, Stockport, cotton manufacturers, June 16
Wild John, and Thomas Brownſword, Stockport, cotton manufacturers, June 21
Winder Thomas, and William Jewhurſt, Weſtminſter bridge road, iron founders, June 25
Winter William Layton, Albion place, Blackfriars road, ſtationer, June 25
Wright Charles, Aldgate, tobacconiſt, June 14
Yates J. Warnford court, Throgmorton ſtreet, merchant, July 19

INCIDENTS,

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON:
With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

WE congratulate the public on the prospect of the completion of an important line of Canal between the present Leicestershire and Northampton Union Canal and the Grand Junction, which will be the means of bringing the trade of the counties of York, Lincoln, Nottingham, Derby, and Leicester, by inland navigation to the metropolis, and greatly promote the commercial and agricultural interests of those counties, and prove highly advantageous to the proprietors of the intended canal.

A Report and Memorial of the Commissioners for making improvements in Westminster, near Westminster-hall, and the Houses of Parliament, presented to the Lords of the Treasury, has recently been printed, by order of the House of Commons. It states the improvements which have already been made, and those which are proposed. The former are sufficiently known. The amount of purchases made for the purpose of completing them is 102,614l. 2s. 9d. The remaining buildings and grounds which are proposed to be purchased, extend from the office of the woods and forests in Great George-street, north, inclusive, along King-street, east, and by the Broad Sanctuary south to the New Court House, and from thence west to Prince's-street, with a proportionate depth. The estimated amount of the purchases of these buildings and grounds is 75,250l. 2s. exclusive of 13,714l. 2s. for the freehold interest of the Dean and Chapter, but this latter sum is subject to an arrangement with the Dean and Chapter for a purchase for a term of years, which would greatly reduce the amount.

MARRIED.

By special licence, at the Duke of Athol's, in Portman-square, Captain E. M. Murray, only son of Sir M. J. M'Gregor, to Lady Elizabeth Murray, youngest daughter of his Grace.

At St. Mary Woolnoth, Samuel Tomkins, esq. banker, to Miss Alicia Smith, only daughter of Admiral Smith

At Mary-le-bonne, Lord Viscount Primrose, eldest son of the Earl of Roseberry, to Miss Harriet Bouverie, second daughter of the Hon. Bartholomew B.

W. H. Roberts, esq. eldest son of Edward R. esq. of Ealing, to Eliza, second daughter of the late J. W. A. Wallinger, esq. of Hare Hall, Essex.

Charles Bevan, esq. son of Sylvanus B. esq. of Riddlesworth-hall, Norfolk, to Miss Johnston, daughter of James J. esq. of Upper Wimpole-street.

N. W. Ridley Colborne, esq. M. P. second son of Sir M. W. Ridley, to Miss Steele, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Thomas S.

Aldborough Richardson, esq. of Upper Wimpole-street, to Catherine, youngest daughter of the Rev. Edward Philips, of Lampeter, Pembrokeshire.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. George Dalrymple, nephew and heir to the Earl of Stair, to Miss Manners, daughter of Lady Louisa M.

Stafford O'Brien, esq. son of Henry O'B. of Blatherwick-hall, Leicestershire, to Miss Emma Noel, second daughter of G. Noel N. esq. of Exton Park.

The Honourable Edward Spencer Cowper, M. P. to Catherine, youngest daughter of T. March Phillips, esq. of Garendon Park, Leicestershire.

At Lambeth, George Henry Hahn, esq. of Wandsworth, to Mary Sophia, daughter of Francis Green, esq of Denmark Hill.

At Epsom, George Welbank, esq. of Winchester-street, to Ann, eldest daughter of James Trotter, esq. of Horton-place, Surrey.

At Pancras, John Howell, esq. of Carmarthen, M.D. to Miss Morgan, daughter of Mrs. Reader, of Brunswick-square.

At Harrow, J. Steel, esq. to Miss Leighfield, of Wootten Bassett.

At Deptford, Alexander Harper, esq. of London, to Miss Story, daughter of John S. esq. late of Antigua.

Charles Palmer, esq. of Jamaica, to Mrs. Ingoldsby Mussy, of Norbiton Park, Surrey.

The Rev. Samuel Johnes, rector of Welwyn, Herts, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of General Cuyler.

At Pancras, John Allen, esq. of Drake's place, Worcestershire, to Miss Cooper, of Upper Gower-street.

John Payne, esq. of Gower-street, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late P. T. Adams, esq.

At St. Giles's, Lieutenant-colonel Nicoll, of Copt Hall, Henden, to Miss Lewis, daughter of William L. esq. of Holborn.

At St. James's, Robert Rushbrook, jun. esq. to Miss Davers.

At Edmonton, Captain Charles Malcolm, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Pasley, daughter of the late C. P. esq.

At St. Martin's in the Fields, Lieutenant E. N. Cook, of the 3d Lancashire Militia, to Miss Eliza Nelson Brown, of Ipswich.

At St. Ann's, Westminster, the Rev. Thos. Leigh, rector of Wickham Bishops, to Emma, only daughter of William Morris, esq. of Havering-hall, Essex.

At Hampton, the Rev. Henry Hodgkinson, of Arborfield, Berks, to Miss Frith.

DIED.

In Green-street, *Lady Ann Lumley Saunderson*, aunt to the Earl of Scarborough, 79.

At his son's house, James-street, Buckingham gate, *Edmund Ayrton*, doctor of music, gentleman of his majesty's chapels for forty-four years.

At Hammersmith, aged 53, *Lady Gertrude Cromie*, only daughter and heiress of Ford,

fifth Earl of Cavan, wife of Sir Michael C. of Stacumnie, Ireland, and cousin to the Earl of Kerry.

In Montague-street, Russel-square, *H. S. Dickey*, esq.

At the manor house, Teddington, Middlesex, Captain *John Smith*, of the royal navy, aged 62.

In Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, Mr. *T. Crocroft*, clerk in the accountant-general's office in the court of chancery.

At Canonbury, at the house of his brother, *J. M'Call*, esq. of Jamaica

At his chambers in the Temple, *H. Farrer*, esq.

In Dean-street, South Audley street, Mrs. *Hotham*, eldest daughter of Sir J. Dyke, of Lullingstone Castle, Kent, and widow of Lieut.-colonel H., eldest son of the late Baron Hotham.

In Piccadilly, *Ann*, fourth daughter of Mr. Hatchard, bookseller.

In Castle-street, Mrs. *Hay*, relict of Colonel H. of Warrieston, and sister of Sir Alexander Munro, of Novan.

In Gower-street, Mrs. *Hall*, wife of the Rev. Dr. H. chancellor of Llandaff.

At Greenwich, the *Rev. John Locker*, vicar of Kenton, Devon.

At his father's house, in Grosvenor-place, *Edward*, the youngest son of J. H. Beaufoy, esq. aged 9

Mr. *Claridge*, register of pamphlets at the Stamp office.

In Finsbury-square, Mrs. *Hoare*, wife of the Rev. Mr. A. of Knuston-hall, Northamptonshire.

At Hackney, Miss *Harriet Reynolds*, youngest daughter of the late William R. esq. of Bloomfield, Essex.

Mr. *John Scratton*, second son of the late Daniel S. esq. of Bloomfield.

At Hartlebury Castle, aged 88, the *Right Rev. Richard Hurd, D.D.* Bishop of Worcester. This learned and truly venerable prelate was born at Congreve, a village in Staffordshire, where his father was a respectable farmer. Being designed for the church, he was educated under the care of the Rev. William Budworth, master of the Grammar School in Brewood, of whom he makes a grateful mention in the dedication of his Horace. Having attained a sound classical knowledge, he was sent to Cambridge, where he was admitted of Emanuel College, of which he afterwards became fellow; and was presented by that society to the living of Thurcaston in Lincolnshire. In this retirement he devoted himself to the duties of his situation, and the cultivation of letters. Here he prepared his edition of Horace, which he judiciously dedicated to Bishop Warburton, then considered the colossus of literature, and the first critic of his day. Few persons had a keener eye to discern the merits of men than Warburton; and though no one, perhaps, had a more haughty mind, or even treated his adversaries with such coarse severity, yet certainly he was destitute of envy, and dreaded not the depreciation of his own fame, in comequence of the rising reputation of others. He allured Mr. Hurd from his beloved seclusion, and brought him forward to the world, almost against his own inclination. He made him archdeacon of Gloucester, and by way of acquiring popularity for him in the metropolis, associated him with himself in the situation of preacher at the chapel in Lincoln's inn. The object of the bishop was soon obtained. Hurd's discourses procured general admiration; and the preacher attracted the notice and friendship of the Earl of Mansfield; through whose interest he obtained the distinguished office of preceptor to the Prince of Wales and Duke of York, a situation for which no man in the kingdom was better calculated and the duties of which he performed with great credit. Preferment was now certain; nor was it long withheld. In 1775 he was made Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry; in 1781 he was appointed clerk of the closet to the king; and on the 30th of June, of the same year, he was confirmed in the see of Worcester. On the death of Dr Cornwallis, archbishop of Canterbury, in 1783, that dignity was offered to Bishop Hurd; but he had obtained a situation more congenial to his wishes, and therefore he declined it. Since his translation to Worcester, his lordship almost secluded himself from the busy world, residing chiefly at Hartlebury-castle, the episcopal palace of his diocese. This ancient and noble pile he enriched by a large and inestimable library, containing the greater part of the books that had belonged to Mr. Pope and Bishop Warburton; which he has bequeathed for the use of his successors. Dr. Hurd has shewn his critical powers and taste to the greatest advantage in his edition of Horace's "Epistolæ ad Pisones," &c. with an English commentary and notes; and also in his edition of Cowley's works. The first appeared in 1759, and the latter in 1772. But the work which procured him the greatest reputation, was his "Moral and Political Dialogues, with Letters on Chivalry and Romance," 3 vols. 8vo. 1765. Some of the pieces had appeared before, without a name, and their success probably led the ingenious author to publish a complete and enlarged edition. These dialogues evince a profound knowledge of the English history and constitution, and breathe a warm attachment to the cause of liberty. It is said that the king, one day pointing to these dialogues, observed, "These made Hurd a bishop. I never saw him till he came to kiss hands." As a theological writer, his principal productions are two volumes of excellent sermons, preached before the Society of Lincoln's-inn; and another of Discourses on the Prophecies, at the lecture founded by Bishop Warburton at the same place. In these compositions we observe deep thinking, close logical reasoning, fervent

fervent piety, and chaste and elegant language. As a disputant, Dr. Hurd appeared to great advantage in a pamphlet entitled, "Remarks on Mr. Hume's Essay on the Natural History of Religion." This anonymous performance irritated the philosopher considerably, and he expressed his resentment in terms that shewed how much he had been hurt by the castigation. The attachment manifested by Dr. Hurd to Bishop Warburton often brought upon him very illiberal censures. About the time of his first connexion with that great prelate, he printed an "Essay on the Delicacy of Friendship," in which Dr. Jortin and Dr. Leland of Dublin were treated rather roughly for their want of due respect to the author's patron. When we recollect the motives which produced this essay, we see no reason to blame Dr. Hurd; his zeal for his friend was commendable, though it perhaps carried him rather beyond the line of prudence. When reflection operated on his mind, he accordingly saw reason to disapprove of his hastiness; and, much to his honour, took great pains to suppress the obnoxious pamphlet. It would have been, perhaps, better if the book had been suffered to sink into that oblivion which the author wished; as unfortunately, on his lordship's publishing a large and magnificent edition of his friend's works in 1788, one of the greatest scholars of this age, too officiously, perhaps, and too much in that very spirit which he wanted to expose, reprinted the Essay, with some other "Tracts by Warburton and a Warburtonian." When Bishop Hurd's edition of Warburton's works appeared, the world was greatly disappointed at not finding the long expected life of that celebrated character. This afforded fresh ground for censure, which was by no means spared. In consequence of this complaint, he printed a preliminary discourse, by way of introduction to the work, containing a brief but elegant memoir of the author. The merit of the deceased prelate as a writer has been variously estimated, and literary men have gone into opposite extremes. It must be acknowledged that his veneration for the author of the Divine Legation seduced him into excessive panegyric, both of the work itself and the author, and caused him to depreciate the merits and the labours of all who differed from him in their opinions. With much ingenuity in criticism, there will be discovered some unnecessary refinement, and, in this instance, the character of the two prelates will descend to posterity as perfectly congenial. As an author he certainly possessed acute discernment, sound judgment, and general erudition; but he was also eminently distinguished by an elegance of manners, for which he was not less indebted to nature than to his connection with the court.

[*Further particulars of James Paull*, esq. the circumstances of whose death are recorded at page 359.]—Mr. Paull was born at Perth, in Scotland, about the year 1770; he received but a common education. His father was a clothier of some property, but had the incumbrance of a large family; by means of a fortunate connection, he procured for his son James a writership in the civil employment of the East India Company. In this service Mr. Paull gradually rose to moderate wealth; and was employed up the country in superintending some commercial concerns of very great importance. By permission of the Company he began to trade for himself, and continued for some time to carry on a very lucrative branch of commerce. Upon the arrival of the Marquis Wellesley in India, he was employed as a delegate from some merchants to that nobleman, and a correspondence commenced between them. Mr. Paull has always confessed that upon the first arrival of the marquis he was most handsomely treated, and even patronized by him. Upon some misunderstanding, of which we know neither the secret nor the provocation, Mr. Paull left India, and his first appearance as a public character in England, was in the quality of a member of parliament moving an impeachment against the marquis. It is well known that he was encouraged to this prosecution by the promised support of the opposition members of that day, who were desirous, probably, of making him an instrument to check the influence of the Wellesley connection, and to cast an unpopularity upon the British minister's government of India. Mr. Paull pressed the subject upon the house with considerable vigour and pertinacity, though with little talent; he accumulated papers beyond bounds, and never relaxed in his search after matter of crimination. He was, in truth, a public accuser, coming forward and moving for materials of accusation. As Mr. Paull always voted with the opposition, he became introduced to, and was intimate with the Carleton-house party; he affirmed, indeed, in a publication, that he received great promises and pledges of support from a certain personage, all of which were either broken or shuffled off. On the other hand, the friends of this illustrious person accuse Mr. Paull of gross self-delusion, and a most ungentlemanly breach of confidence. Upon the breaking up of Mr. Pitt's administration, and the subsequent success of Mr. Fox's party, Mr. Paull conceived that his impeachment was now sailing with wind and tide. He was disappointed; the opposition were content to employ him in the time in which they wanted him as an instrument, but they meant nothing more. He was too insignificant as a principal; and a better reason, there was no place to give him. The coalition ministers conceiving the India impeachment a mill stone about their necks, and unwilling to produce a schism in the party, which would have been the consequence if, contrary to the inclination of the Grenvilles, they had supported Mr. Paull's attack upon Lord Wellesley, endeavoured to silence him by very splendid offers. In this situation Mr.

Mr. Paull acted with incorruptible magnanimity; he refused to abandon his petition; and rejected their offers. The consequence was, that upon renewing the business in the house of commons, his former friends, with the sole exception of Mr. Windham (a man uniformly steady and friendly to him) most basely left him to his own unaided efforts: and his impeachment would soon have fallen to the ground in the orderly course, but for the dissolution of parliament. The confederate parties at that period did all they could to shut Mr. Paull out of parliament. They bade against him for his former borough; and it was told him that they had come to a resolution to oppose him whereso-ever he offered himself This he soon found to be the case. Irritated and stung by this persecution, Mr. Paull resolved to desert his former party, which had in truth somewhat ill-used him, and embrace the popular side. Encouraged by the support of Sir Francis Burdett, he became a candidate for Westminster. The history of the first election is well known He petitioned parliament against the return of Mr. Sheridan, contrary to the advice and opinion of his friends; but a dissolution prevented the merits of the petition from being tried. A second dissolution again brought him forward as a candidate for Westminster. His unfortunate quarrel with Sir Francis Burdett is still fresh in the public memory; his controversy with Horne Tooke, who seems to have been the most implacable and unprovoked of all his enemies; and his sudden unpopularity, and desertion by his former Westminster friends, upon the presumption of his ingratitude to his benefactor, and their idol, Sir Francis Burdett—all these are circumstances still green in public recollection. The election contest being finished, Mr. Paull was hastening fast to obsturity. He had injured his fortune, which was never great, by the expences of the election and the petition to parliament; his stock was still more impoverished by the uncertainty of his remittances from India, and the unsuccessful result of some speculations in that quarter. Dilapidated as his resources were, the gaming table was not likely to repair them; he had, however, almost constant recourse to it. His mind was extremely irritable, and his temper black and infuriate; his senses at length became a prey to his misfortunes, and his intellects survived to be the last melancholy wreck of all. It is not necessary to flatter either the dead or the living; Mr. Paull was not an amiable man; he seems to have had much malignity, and to have been inflexible in his revenge As a public character, in the short course which he ran, he appeared in the most favourable light. It was no ordinary merit to be proved incorrupt, and above a bribe; and if some conclude, as he refused to surrender his impeachment of Lord Wellesley to the coalition ministers for a place, that his revenge was therefore more powerful than his avarice, they should recollect at the same time, that it was chiefly at the incitement and instigation of many of those gentlemen, that the impeachment was brought into parliament It is understood that Mr. Paull had lately become connected with a celebrated club in Pall Mall, at which deep play was pursued to excess. He had little to stake, but that little he ventured. A heavy loss on the night of Thursday the 14th of April, and an equally unfortunate attempt to regain it on the following day, is understood to have been the proximate cause of his suicide.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South

*** *Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AN Act has been obtained in the present Session of Parliament, for making a navigable cut from the east side of the river Tees, near Stockton, through the Neck of Land into the said river, near Portrick, in the county of Durham; by means of which the course of the river will be considerably shortened, and a certain bend or winding in the present channel, extending two miles and a half in length, (very dangerous to navigation) will be cut off.

A school, on the plan invented by Dr. Andrew Bell at Madras, and afterwards instituted by himself and Joseph Lancaster with so much success in the metropolis and other places, is establishing on an extensive scale at Sunderland, and is likely to prove of incalculable benefit to the poor of the rising generation.—Nearly three hundred boys are already admitted, and it is supposed the rooms will

will contain four hundred in addition. It is proposed to support the school by voluntary contribution, and a committee is appointed to see the plans carried into effect.

In digging into a mound of earth adjoining the south side of the ruins of Tynemouth Priory, a capacious cemetery, or arched tomb, was lately discovered; some human bones of a large size, and skulls, were found on the floor, a few of them very perfect. It is not known that this place has been opened since the dissolution of the Priory in 1539. During the siege of Tynemouth Castle, by Cromwell, above a century after that period King Charles the First's troops erected a battery, a little to the southward of this cemetery; the scite yet remains pretty perfect. It appears they had dug out much earth to raise the battery, and had left off within six feet of the entrance into this cemetery, which is now to be converted into a gun-powder magazine.

A new town clock has lately been put up at North Shields. It is placed on the top of the Subscription Library, lately erected on an eminence immediately above King David's Lane, near the centre of North Shields, where the river Tyne forms almost a right angle to the south and east. One of the dial faces conspicuously fronting the river Tyne, is fourteen feet diameter, and of the greatest utility to the shipping. The expence is to be defrayed by voluntary subscription.

Married.] At South Shields, Mr. John Reed, master of the Ship Bell of Newcastle, to Miss Ann Perry.—Mr. William Robson, master of the Ship Aurora, to Miss Ann Storer.

At Hexham, Mr. Luke Wetherburn, of the West Oakwood, to Miss Dorothy Reed, daughter of Mrs. Thompson, of the Black Bull inn, Hexham.

At Durham, Mr. Thomas Comings, of Whitworth, to Miss Isabella Scott.

At Houghton-le-spring, John Dunn, esq. of Durham, solicitor, to Miss Julyan, of Little Eppleton.

At Newcastle, Mr. Thompson, of the theatre, Durham, to Miss E. Carby.—Lieutenant Meares, of the 7th regiment of foot, to Miss Seymour, daughter of the late Mr. William S. attorney.

At Corbridge, Mr. White, of South Shields, to Miss Nicholson, of Todburn.

At Bishopwearmouth, Robert Bell, jun. esq. of Hull, merchant, to Miss Dobson.

Died.] At Alnwick, Mrs. Kerr, wife of Thomas K. esq.

At Durham, Mrs. Katy Booth, 71.—Mrs. Elizabeth Coultman, 80.—Mrs. Elizabeth Burlinson, 81.—Mr. George Irvin, 20.—Mrs. Jane Stout, 57. She had been for some time afflicted with the dropsy, and was pronounced, from the nature of her disease, to be the largest woman ever seen in that city.—Mrs. Hannah Foster, 65.—Mrs. Eleanor Nelson, 74.

At Bulam, Mr. George White, 30.

At Cromwell, Robert Suffees, esq. late of Durham, 86.

At Sherburn, near Durham, Mr. Matthew Taylor, clerk to Messrs. Wards, solicitors, of that city, 18.

At Bishopwearmouth, Miss Elizabeth Barry, daughter of Mr. Robert B. ship owner, 15.—Mrs. Gossop, 66.—Mr. Ralph Smith, 75.—Miss Barry, daughter of Mr. John B. ship owner.

At Newcastle, Mr. Thomas Weir.—At the house of Thomas Davidson, esq. Mrs. Sarah Lowes, sister to the late William L. esq. of Ridley Hall.—Miss Blacklock.—Miss Dorothy Watson, daughter of Mr. John W. 22.—Mr. William Wilkinson, of the house of Wilkinson and Coulson, spirit-merchants, 76.—Mr. Joseph Oswald, 50.—Mrs. Sarah Jefferson.

At Heworth, aged 68, the Rev. William Glover, many years curate at that place and Jarrow.—The following day the Rev. R. Robinson, curate of Boldon. He was mounting his horse at Hebburn Red-house, having been making application to Cuthbert Ellison, esq. of Hebburn Hall, to be appointed to the vacancies occasioned by the death of Mr. Glover, when he dropped down in a fit of apoplexy, and only survived four hours.

At Hullerbank, near Brampton, Miss M. Magnay, 17.

At Shilson, Mr. William Wilson, carrier between Newcastle and Hexham.

At Dent's Hole, near Newcastle, Mr. William Hunter: he wanted only three days of completing his hundredth year.

At Morpeth, Mrs. Forster, 78.—Mr. William Swann, of Hepscott, 78.

At Streatlam, near Barnardcastle, Miss Ann Colpitts, second daughter of the late Thomas C. esq. 80.

At South Shields, Mr. George Bowes Grey, attorney.—Mr. John Headley, 48.

At Hexham, Mrs. Temperley, wife of Mr. Nicholas T. merchant.

At Sunderland, Miss Margaret Hunter.—Mr. Robert Tate, many years employed as overseer by the commissioners of the piers, 84.—Cuthbert Sharp, esq. 64.

At Darlington, Miss Brownless, 27.—Mrs. Allison, 71.

At Panfield, Mr. Robert Blakeson.

At Forth, near Newcastle, Mrs. Ladler, widow of Matthew L. esq. 74.

At Berwick, Miss Thompkins, 24.—Mrs. Gibson, 24.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

At the late meeting of the Kendal Agricultural Society, silver cups were adjudged to the following persons: to Allan Kirk, of Hawkin Hall, for the best yearling long-horned bull; Thomas Watson, of High Farn, for the best long-horned bull; and John Parkinson, of Marton, for the most useful stallion to cover the next season, within the district.

A great

A great improvement has been made at the lower end of Duke-street, Whitehaven, by forming a fine opening to that side of the North Harbour. The capital pavement recently completed through New-Town, and from James's-street through Albion-street, is also a very great convenience. The other public works, now in progress there, are the completing of the New Road, with which a spacious communication is to be formed near Bransty-Arch; from whence the foot path is to be guarded by a Chinese railing to the turnpike gate, something more than a mile in length, without crossing the road:—laying the foundation for the intended range of warehouses, &c. to extend from the New Tongue to the North Tongue;—clearing the ground for gardens on the west side of the New Road, and in various other places, for the erection of dwelling houses, &c. and also the building of a house of correction, in a very airy and convenient situation near the top of Queen street.

Married.] At Whitehaven, Captain Rigg, of the brig Nelly, to Miss Herbert, daughter of Mr. Richard H.

At Kendal, Mr. John Moulden, to Miss Newby.

At Workington, Captain Cannon, of the Leander, to Miss Dorothy Borrowdale.

Died.] At Carlisle, Mrs. Esther Ritson, wife of Mr. Joseph R.—Mr John Armstrong, 62.—Mary, daughter of John Keysham, M.D. 14.—Mrs. Elizabeth Waidson, 75.—Mrs. Dickenson, wife of the Rev Richard D. 69.—John, son of Mr. Jonathan Wilson, 16.

At Kendal, Mr John Ireland, of the house of Ireland and Sons, woollen manufacturers, 74.—Mrs. Askew, 46.—Mr. Thomas Scott, 59.—Miss Mackarall, 20

At Whitehaven, Mr. John Potter, 33.—Mrs. Eleanor Keswick, 58.—Mrs. Turnbull, 36.—Mrs. Elizabeth Peele, 77.—Mr. John Witty, 70.

At Mount Pleasant, near Whitehaven, Mrs. Elizabeth Richardson, widow of Captain R. 66.

At Workington, Mr. Daniel Saul.

At Ashley Grove, near Egremont, Mr. Isaac Bragg.

At Keswick, Mr. Matthew Cockin, 86.—Mr. John Middlefield, 54.

At Witherslack, Mr. James Cartmall, 80.

At Cockermouth, Mr. Peter Thompson, bookseller, 21.

At Applethwaite in Underskiddaw, near Keswick, Mr. Matthew Edger, 70.

At Arkleby Hall, in his 40th year, the Rev. John Temple, A.M. classical master of the Free School at Ponsonby, since its first opening, in the year 1798; a gentleman eminently qualified for the office; the duties of which he discharged with increasing reputation to himself, and advantage to his pupils.

At Low Groves, near Kendal, Mr. Benjamin Harrison.

At Penrith, Mr. Rowland Cowper, of the New Brewery.

At Flanders, near Dalston, Mrs. Elizabeth Anson, 86.

At Caldewbank, Hawskdale, Mrs. Ann Fedden, a maiden lady, 83.

At Johnby, aged 81, Mr. John Bowerbank, a most respectable farmer under his Grace the Duke of Norfolk upwards of sixty years, and father to Lady Vane, of Armthwaite-hall, in this county.

At Long-gill, near Orton, Mr. Ralph Milner, 36.

At Carr Hall, Miss Frances Peirson, daughter of Thomas P. esq. of Whitby.

YORKSHIRE.

At Leeds, during the last year there were 2161 baptisms, 696 marriages, and 1202 deaths. At Wakefield there were 467 baptisms, 146 marriages, and 220 deaths; being at the latter place 123 encreased baptisms, and 26 marriages, and 50 deaths fewer than the preceding year.

Married.] At York, William Butler Laird, esq. only son of Admiral L. of Strathmarton, in the county of Forfar, Scotland, to Miss Lloyd, eldest daughter of the late George L. esq.

Mr. H. Boulton, to Miss Raine, eldest daughter of the late William R. esq. of Halifax.

At Wensley, Richard Hill, esq. of Thornton, to Miss Anne Yarker, second daughter of the late Rev. Luke Y. of Leyburn.

At Beverley, the Rev. John Mather, minister to the congregation of dissenters at that place, to Mrs. Richardson, widow of the late Mr. R. of Little Humber, in Holderness.

At Huddersfield, William Wilcock, esq. of Halifax, to Miss H. Burn, Pickford, fourth daughter of Joseph Radcliffe, esq. of Milnsbridge House

At Kirkby Malhamdale, in Craven, Mr. Thomas Brown, son of Christopher B. esq. of Stainforth, near Settle, to Miss Rimington, only daughter of Josias R. esq. of Scotsthorp, near Skipton

John Cole, esq. purser of the Aboukir, of 74 guns, to Ann, daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Robinson, of Sherburn, near Ferrybridge.

At Danby, near Whitby, Mr. Ralph Winsper, of Lastingham, to Miss Agar, daughter of Matthew A. esq. of Fryup.

At Leeds, Mr. Peter Earnshaw, of Knaresborough, attorney, to Miss Walker, daughter of the late Mr. Abraham W.

At Northallerton, Mr. Trolove, of Cawkwell House, Lincolnshire, to Miss Isabella Wilkinson, fourth daughter of the Rev. James W.

The Rev. James Landon, vicar of Aymestry, Herefordshire, and Aberford, in this county, to Anne, only daughter of Timothy Bainbridge, esq. of the latter place.

Died.]

Died.] At Hull, Lieutenant P. Haleworth, of the second Lancashire militia, 26.—Mr. William Foss, 63.—Mrs. Blenkinsop, wife of Mr. B. master of the Oakhall Greenland ship.—Mr. Thomas Wardell, 37.—Mr Jonathan Bailes, 68.—Mr William Jordan, 49.—Mr. Joseph Bradford, many years methodist preacher at this place, 67.—Miss Elizabeth Smith, widow of Mr. John S. tidewaiter, 69.—Mr. Thomas Hall, merchant, 64.—Mrs Briggs, wife of Mr. Christopher B. —Mr. W. Rand, schoolmaster. In correcting a boy, with his pen-knife in his hand, he accidentally ran it into his arm: a fever ensued, which caused his death.

At Wakefield, Mrs Walsh, relict of the Rev. Dr W. of Dublin.—Miss Mirfield, niece to Mr. Taylor, surgeon, 23.—Mr. Vickers, 55.—Mr. Milnes.

At Northowram, John Edwards, esq.

At Leeds, Miss Cookson, eldest daughter of Mr. John C. 18.—Elizabeth, the youngest daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Wright, of the Leeds Intelligencer.—Mrs Dinsley, 69. —Mr. John Linsley, sexton and parish clerk at St. Peter's.—Mr. John Hobson.—Mrs. Wright, wife of Mr. Henry W.—Miss Lee, only daughter of the late John L. esq.

At Whitby, aged 17, Miss Fanny Pearson, second daughter of Mr. Thomas P. This young lady had a narrow escape from death when an infant, in falling over the west cliff at Whitby, by which accident her arm was broken. The nurse in whose charge she was, attempting to prevent her fall, was precipitated over along with her, and killed upon the spot.

At Newland, near Hull, Mrs. Findlay, widow of Captain F. who was drowned about a year ago while fishing in the Humber.

At Sheffield, Mr. William Mather, organist, 56.—Mr. John Jackson, of Hutton Rudby school, aged 65. He was a universal scholar, and many years a contributor to those entertaining annual publications, the Ladies' and Gentlemens' Diaries.

At Loversall, near Doncaster, George Augustus Cooke, esq. eldest son of Sir George C. of Wheatley, 27.

At Stansfield Hall, near Halifax, Mr. John Sutcliffe.

At Sand Hutton, Miss R. Read, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas C. Rudstow R.

At York, Mrs. Scott, sister to the late Rev. Thomas Mosley, rector of Stonegrave.—Mrs. Furnish, wife of Mr. William F. 84.

At Ardwick le Street, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Edward Lynch, esq. 75.

At Wentworth, Mrs. Ann Froggatt, 82.

At Otley Mills, Miss Elizabeth Hartley, second daughter of Mr. William H.

At Skipton, Mr. William Bland.

At New-houses in Craven, Mrs. Foster, 84.

At Portobello, near Sheffield, Mrs. Perkins, wife of T. M. P. esq. of Walker House.

At Otley, Mrs. Clapham, 87.

At Halifax, Mrs. Alexander, wife of Mr. A. surgeon.

At Doncaster, Walter Eliott, esq. late lieutenant colonel of the 33d regiment, 42. —Mrs. Rutter, wife of Lowther R. esq. and daughter of the late John Bacon, esq. of Newton Cap, Durham.

At Skipton, Edward Moorhouse, esq.

At Hunslet, Mrs. Garret, 83.

At Drypool, near Hull, Mrs. Cowper, wife of the Rev. Mr C. 25.

LANCASHIRE.

Married] At Lancaster, Mr. James Fisher, merchant, to Miss Moore, daughter of James M. esq.

At Manchester, William Winstanley, M.D to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Samuel Hardman, esq.—Mr William Daniell, attorney, to Miss Robinson, daughter of Mr. Richard R.—Mr. James Hurry, of London, to Patience, fourth daughter of the late James Wortenbury, esq.

Died.] At Lancaster, Mrs. Yates, a maiden lady, 65.

At Clithero, Mrs. Baldwin, relict of Mr. B. of Chatburn, 73.

At Preston, Mr. Matthew Shakeshaft.

At Crossfield, near Rochdale, John Holt, esq.

At Burnley, Mr. Richard Fishwick, 28.

At Burnage, Mrs. Orme, relict of Aaron O. esq.

At Manchester, the Rev. John Goodwin, a minister in the connection of the methodists, in the 67th year of his age, and 40th of his ministry; during which time he laboured with unblemished character in an itinerant capacity in England and Ireland.—Mr. Nathaniel Shelmerdine.—Mr. Joseph Smith. —Mr. George Marsh.—Mrs. Jepson, widow of Mr. Thomas J. whom she survived only about three weeks.—Mrs. Aston.

At Warrington, Thomas Lee, esq.—Thomas Pemberton, M.D.

At Lydiate, near Ormskirk, Mr. George Welsby, of Liverpool.

At Oldham, Mr. Nathan Worthington.

At Broad Oak, near Accrington, Mr. John Taylor, brother of James T. esq. of Whalley, 43.

At New Church in Rossendale, the Rev. W. Thacker, formerly master of the grammar school there, 69.

At Ashton under Lyne, Mr. Joseph Radcliffe, 52.

At Liverpool, on his way to Bath, the Rev. Mr. Crellen, late vicar-general of the Isle of Man.—Mr Richard Price.—Mr James Burrows, attorney.—Mrs. Harris, wife of Mr. Matthew H.—Mrs. Peddar, relict of James P. esq. 52.

At Islington, near Liverpool, the Rev. Thomas Castley, A.M. many years Chaplain at

at Castletown, in the Isle of Man, and master of the grammar-school there, 78. Nearly all of the present clergy of the island have been his pupils.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Daresbury, Ralph Peters, esq. of Plat bridge, Lancashire, to Miss Frances Blackburne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. B. warden of the Collegiate church, Manchester.

At Gresford, Mr H. Baldwin, of Liverpool, to Miss Hayton of Gwersyllt, near Wrexham.

William Webster, esq. of Poulton, to Miss M. Orton, second daughter of Thomas O. esq. of Tattonhall.

At Chester, Mr. Andrews, of Manchester, to Miss Johnson.

Died.] At Chester, Mr. William Hall.—Mr. Connah, surgeon.—Thomas Tees, esq. formerly quarter-master in the royal regiment of Horse Guards, 84.

At Newton Hall, near Chester, Mrs. Elizabeth Parker, wife of John P. esq. and daughter of J. Turton, esq. late of Orgreave, Staffordshire.

Mr. S. Weaver, of Castletown He was drowned in the River Dee, at Eaton boat, as he was returning from market.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Ashborne, Mr. Hawksworth, master of the Academy at Barton under Needwood, Staffordshire, to Miss Conison.

At Forcmark, Mr. Clines, of Ingleby, to Miss Norwood.

At Bakewell, Mr. John Stenson, of Derby, to Miss Elizabeth Frith, of Winworth.—Mr. Samuel Taylor, of Hucknall, Notts, to Miss E. Shaw, of Rowsley.

At Smalley, Mr. Richard Birch, to Miss Turton.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. John Taft, 23.—Mrs. Tempest, 27.—Mr. Richard Moore, 47.

At Tupton, Mrs. Bowns, wife of Mr. Edward B. 55.

At Buxton, Mr. James Hall, of the Great Hotel.

At Barrow-upon-Trent, Mary, the wife of Mr. Garratt.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Southwell, Mr. Plant, of Sheffield, to Miss Stenton, daughter of the late Richard S esq.

At Newark, Mr. Marshall, to Miss Thorpe.

Died.] At Nottingham, Miss Phœbe Warren, daughter of the late Mr. William W. of Farnsfield.—Mr. Charles Simkin, a member of the Nottingham volunteers, 31.—Mr. Samuel Tupman, many years a respectable bookseller and printer of this town.—Mr. Francis Stanley, 30.—George Dodson, gent. a member of the senior council of this corporation, 74.—Mr. Dixon.

At Barford, Mr. John Farrand, 63.

At Bottesford, Mr. Dikes, 83.

At Newark, Mr. Crampern, of the White Hart Inn, 68.—Mr. Wright, sen. 68.—Mr. Henry Forster, attorney, 32.

At Bramcote, Luke Hucknall, gent. 61.

At Ossington, Frederic, the youngest son of John Denison, esq. M.P.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

The new market-place erected at Stamford, is now opened for public use. The corporation of that town have thus at the expence of several thousands of pounds, completed a structure, which, for compactness, convenience, cleanliness, and elegance, is scarcely equalled in the kingdom.

Married.] At Broughton, the Rev. James Giffard, chaplain in the royal navy, to Ann, widow of Thomas Swann, esq. banker, of Gainsborough.

Mr. Grant, master of the Free School at Long Sutton, to Miss Harriet Wreot, eldest daughter of Mr. Christopher W. of Sutton.

At Lincoln, Mr. Joseph Chambers, to Miss Skelton, daughter of Mr. S. of the Spread Eagle inn.

The Rev. Peregrine Willis, rector of Welton, to Miss Harriet Astey, of Tupholme.

At Northborough, William Anderson Massey, esq of Spalding, to Miss Larratt, eldest daughter of Mr. Robert L.

Died.] At Lincoln, William Richard Wilson, esq. 70.

At Gainsborough, Mrs. Duncan, 52.

At Reavesby, Mr. John Ashton, of the Red Lion inn, 76.

At Uffington, Mrs. Ann Hubbard, 78.

At Boston, Mr. J. Bernard, 40.—Mr. George Harwood. He was drowned while bathing.

At Louth, Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. Edward W. late of the Masons' Arms inn.—Miss Procter.

At Skegness, Mr. David Marshall Danby.

At Candlesby, Mrs. Hewison, wife of Mr. Samuel H.

At Firsby, Mr. William Hundleby, son of Mr Robert H.

At Market Deeping, Mr. Thomas Butler, post-master.

At Gayton-le-Marsh, Mrs. Acred, 85.

At Caistor, Mr Thomas Dawson.

At Owmby, Mr. Thomas Harrison, 56.

At Farruby Sluice, Mr. Samuel Porter, engineer to the Ancolme Drainage and Navigation, formerly of Henley-in-Arden, and many years engineer to the Stratford-on-Avon Canal, in Warwickshire.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Ashby-de la-Zouch, Mr. William Brown, of London, to Mrs. Rice.

At Leicester, J. Hunt, of Thurnby, gent. to Miss S. Hunt.—Mr. Richard Cooke, to Miss Mallet.

Mr. Snow, of Rearsby, to Miss Stone of Kilby.

Died.] At Shenton, aged 106 years, Joseph Lemon, many years a labourer and tenant of F. Wollaston, esq. He remained the perfect use of all his senses to the last. He was a school-boy going from Belfont to Hounslow,

Hounslow, April 22, 1715, during the total eclipse of the sun, and was so alarmed at the extreme darkness that he sat under a hedge until it was over. He was a very active little man, and in early life excelled in mowing and other field work. About six years since, he went on foot to Atherstone fair, a distance of six miles and returned the same evening. Till within the last two years, he regularly fetched up his cows to milk and drove them back again, a distance of half a mile. He had acquired a small landed property by his industry, and was respected by all who knew him.

At Hallaton, Mrs. Baines, 23.

At Huncote, Mrs. Mary Dawkins, 84.

At Leicester, Mrs. Spencer.—Mrs. Mary Ladbrooke.

At Branstone House, near Leicester, Clement Winstanley, esq. vice-lieutenant of the county, 68. He served the office of sheriff in 1774, during the memorable contest for the county, and in the discharge of his duty as returning officer, he acquired the character of an impartial judge. In the respectable station of a country gentleman, he discharged the duties of domestic and public life, as a most tender and attentive husband an affectionate father, a kind friend and master, and an upright magistrate.

At Market Harborough, Mrs. Sarah Hurlbutt, 61

At Tugby, the Rev. Mr. Gill.

At Melton Mowbray, Mr. Gibbons, 64.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Bushbury, near Wolverhampton, Mr. Henry Webb, to Miss Starkey.

At Handsworth, Mr John Ingle of Manchester, to Miss Chamberlain.

At Madeley, Mr. John Tranter of Coalbrook Dale, to Miss Fletcher.

Died.] At Wolverhampton, Mrs Child.—While working in the garden, Mr. Edward Birch, gardener to George Mollineux, esq.

At Tunstal in the Potteries, Mrs. Reade, wife of Mr. Thomas R. 31.

At Brocton Hall, James Chetwynd, esq. third son of Sir George C. bart.

At Goldthorn Hill, near Wolverhampton, Mr John Shaw, sen. 56.

At West Bromwich, Mr James Taylor, jun. 24.

At Blythford, Mr. Thomas Sharratt, lieutenant in the Uttoxeter cavalry.

At Burslem, Mr. Twigg, son of Mr. T. of the Mason's Arms.

At Lichfield, Mrs Taylor, wife of Captain William T. of the 38th regiment.

WARWICKSHIRE

Married.] At Coleshill, Richard Tooth, esq. A.M. Fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, to Miss Powell, only daughter of Robert P. esq. Captain in the Warwickshire militia.

At Aston, Mr W. L. Booth, to Miss Ann Eaton, daughter of Mr. E. of Birmingham.

At Birmingham, Mr. Richard Wallis, merchant, to Miss Anna Hughes, daughter of the late William H. gent. of West Bromwich.

At Shuttington, W. Curtis, esq. of Plymouth, to Miss Roby, second daughter of J. R. esq. of Ancote Hall, near Tamworth.

Died.] At Birmingham, Mrs. Elizabeth Freese, relict of Mr. Nicholas F. merchant, 77.—Mr. Mackorkell, forty years a dancing-master in this town.—Mrs. Sarah Snape.—Mr. Thomas Smallman.—Mr. Michael Davis, 67.—Mr. Francis Hudson.—Mr. Thomas Emberton.—Mr. Benjamin Hawkins.—David Davies, esq. of the house of Duncomb, Davies and Ingram, 80.—Mr. William Standby.

At Shareshill, Mrs. Reynolds, relict of Robert R. esq. 72

At Bedworth, Mr. John Shaw.

At Allesley, near Coventry, Mr Reeves.

At Coventry, Miss Holland.—At the Castle inn, Mr. Snow, who was hurt some time since by the overturning of the Leicester coach.—Mr. Joseph Carter, sexton of St. Michael's, 64.

At Wolford, Catharine, wife of Michael Woodford, esq. of Thetford, Northamptonshire, 64.

At Kenilworth, Mr. Jordan.

At Hunningham, Robert, only son of General Bolton, 8.

At Coleshill, Mrs Dodwell.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Welch Hampton, Mr. Joshua Lewis, of Breeden Heath, to Miss Glover, of Ellesmere; the bridegroom is 17 years of age, and the bride 83.

At Shrewsbury, Mr. Williams, surgeon of Llanymenech, to Miss Dovaston, of Fyrnwy Bank.

At Forden, the Rev. William Holmes, rector of Normanton and Thimbleley, in the counties of Nottingham and Lincoln, to Ann Maria, eldest daughter of the Rev John Pryce, of Gunley, in this county.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, Mr William Meire.—Thomas Leighton, esq colonel in the East India company's service, in which he had spent thirty nine years of his life.—Mrs. Whittingham.—Mrs Hughes.—Miss Congreve, youngest sister of Lieutenant-General C.—Mrs Hordern.

At Woolstaston, the Rev. Lewis Williams, rector of that place.

At Ellesmere, Mr John Baugh, senior alderman of that town, 81.—Mr. Poole Clarke.

At Oswestry, Mrs Roberts, relict of the Rev. William R. late rector of Witting on and Sytlatin, and a justice of the peace for the county.

Mr Vincent Hammond, many years huntsman to the late Edward Acton, of Acton Scott, 88.

At the Moat near Chirbury, Mr. Jeremiah Powell.

At Plas Yollen, Ellesmere, Mrs. Challnor, relict of William C. esq. late high sheriff of this county.

At Prees, Mr. Thomas Jenkinson, 45.

At Whitchurch, Mrs. Green, 89.—Mrs. Rees, widow of Mr. John R. attorney.

At Condover, Mr. Benjamin Wood, parish clerk, which office has been filled by his family for nearly three centuries.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Eastham, Thomas Elton Miller, esq. of Bockleton, to Elizabeth, only daughter of the Rev. Christopher Whitehead.

At Worcester, Mr. Charles Vining, merchant, of Bristol, to Miss Meredith, youngest daughter of the late Mr. Joseph M.

At Bromyard, Mr. Thomas Derry, of Much Cowarne, Herefordshire, to Miss Philpott.

Died.] At the house of her relation, J. Smith, esq. at Blakeshall, Mrs. Browne, wife of Wade Browne, esq. late of Potter Newton, Yorkshire: a woman whose merit could only be justly appreciated by those most intimately acquainted with her invariable piety, and charity to the poor.

At Ombersley, Mrs. Ann Maybury, 67.

At Parsonage, near Ombersley, Mr. Charles Gardner, 22.

At Brickfields, near Worcester, Edward Penrice, esq.

At Pershore, Mr. Poole, formerly an eminent watch-spring manufacturer in London, 79.

At Kidderminster, Mrs. Wylde, wife of the Rev. Robert W.

At Worcester, Mrs. Haynes, of the Tything, 93.—Mrs. Hill, 86.—Mr. R. Ballard, 47.

At Ham Court, Thomas Bland, esq. colonel of the South Worcester volunteers. His remains were interred in Upton church, on which occasion every house in that town was shut, as a demonstration of respect.—To the attributes of a finished gentleman, Colonel Bland added those qualities of the head and heart, which constitute the essential ornaments of a soldier and philanthropist. Brave without rashness, generous without profusion, liberal without ostentation, charity ranked him one of her most disinterested votaries. In his private benefactions, never did the chillings of avarice under the name of prudence, mar the nobler feelings of his heart. Never was a commanding officer more devotedly beloved, never was the loss of a benefactor more sincerely deplored. He possessed military talents of the first order, acquired by active service both in Europe and America. In him the country has lost an able defender, the regiment a gallant and heroic officer, and society a distinguished ornament.

At Redditch, Mr. Millward.

At Old Wood, near Tenbury, Mrs. Jeffries.

At Droitwich, Mrs. Sarah Gem, 86.

At Chaddesley Corbet, Mr. John Blakeway, 87.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Marcle, Mr. John Morris, of Bunbury, to Miss Nourse, of Woodminton.

At Hereford, Benjamin Granger, esq. of Stepney, London, to Miss Ravenhill, daughter of the late William R. esq.

At Much Marcle, John Addis, esq. of White-hall, Walford, to Miss Ann Lloyd, of Rye-court.

At Leominster, Mr. Joseph Patrick, of Birmingham, to Miss Woodhouse.

Died.] At Hereford, Mrs. Catherine Jones, one of the daughters of the late Edward Allen, esq. of the Lodge, Brecon.—Mr. Thomas Carpenter, who for upwards of half a century, discharged the duties of a schoolmaster with great credit, 73.—Mrs. Carpenter, wife of George C. esq.—Mr. T. Bruton, jun.

At Leominster, Mr. Young, 89.—Mrs. Geary, wife of Nicholas G. M.D.—Mr. Edward Sandland.

GLOCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Shurdington, Mr. T. Lesingham, to Miss Jane Hughes, second daughter of Mr. H. of Worcester

Died.] At Glocester, Mr. William Gillett, only son of the Rev. William G. 20.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. John Turner.

At Coaley, Mr. Daniel Bailey, 58.

At Upton St. Leonards, Mr. John Harris.

At Kemerton, near Tewkesbury, Mr. Bricknell.

At Newnham, aged 60, Mr. John Matthews, an eminent solicitor, after a most lamentable and painful illness, occasioned by the injury he sustained in endeavouring to extinguish the flames which caused the death of Mrs. Matthews, as mentioned in our number for April. Mr. Matthews was a native of Bath.

At Nailsworth, aged 62, Mrs. Hannah Norton, widow of Mr. Robert N. having survived her husband only a few weeks. Mrs. Norton, was daughter of the late Rev. Hugh Evans, and sister of the late Rev. Caleb Evans, minister of the Baptist Meeting-house, in Broadmead, Bristol.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The two prizes given by his Grace the Duke of Portland, chancellor of the university, have been this year adjudged to the following gentlemen: The Bachelor's on Hereditary Rank, an English essay, to Mr. Charles Edward Grey, B. A. of University-college, and now fellow of Oriel-college. The Undergraduate's, to Mr. W. Cleaver, student of Christchurch, and son of the Bishop of Ferns, in Ireland, for Latin verse, Delphi. The Undergraduate's prize, given by an unknown benefactor, for English verse, and the subject Mahomet, was adjudged to Mr. M. Rolleston, scholar of University-college.

Married.] At Ensham, Mr. Jonathan Arnatt, to Miss Ann Wastie.

Died.]

Died.] At Oxford, Mrs. Shepherd.—Mr. Thomas Huggins.—Miss Selina Baker, youngest daughter of Mr. Robert B.

At Woodstock, Mrs. Ann Bellenger, relict of Mr. Alderman B. 81.

At Headington, Mrs. Ann Lawrence, 67.

At Finmore, Miss Barnard, eldest daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. rector of that place, 14.

At Yarnton, Mr. Richard Strange, 31.

At Banbury, Mrs. Spurrett, 84.

At Wolford, Mrs. Wodhul, wife of Michael W. esq. the learned translator of Euripides, of Thetford, Northamptonshire.

At Alvescott, Mr. Nalder.

At Ensham, Mrs. Ford.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Newport Pagnell, the Rev. Mr. Fisher, rector of Wavendon, to Miss Caroline Lucas, daughter of William L. esq.

Mr. Rogers, of Amersham, to Miss Mary Charsley, of Harrow Down, second daughter of John C. esq. town-clerk, of High Wycombe.

Died.] At Chesham, Mrs. Rumsey, 85.

At Cliefden, the seat of the Countess of Orkney, the Right Hon. Lady Ann O'Brien, daughter of the late William, Earl of Inchiquin. Her ladyship was in her 89th year.

At Winslow, Mr. John Dudley.

At High Wycombe, C. Kampfuller, esq. German professor at the military college.

At Buckingham, Miss Ann Holloway.

At Aylesbury, Mr. Wilson.

At Broughton, near Newport Pagnell, Mrs. Palmer, of the King's Head-inn

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Theobald's Park, Francis Thirkill, jun. esq. of Boston, Lincolnshire, to Miss Pulvertoft, daughter of the late Robert P. esq. of Gedney, in the same county.

At Rickmansworth, John Coleman Rashleigh, esq. of Prideaux, Cornwall, to Harriet, second daughter of Robert Williams, esq. M. P. for Dorchester.

Died.] At Shenley hill, Emma, second daughter of John Winter, esq.

BEDFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Leighton Buzzard, Francis Darby, esq of Coalbrook Dale, to Hannah, only daughter of John Grant, esq.

At Bedford, Mr. Makeham, of London, to Miss Hawkins.

Died.] At Yeldon, Mrs. Underwood, wife of Mr. Thomas U. 30; and three days afterwards at Potton, James Underwood, esq. father of the above Mr. Thomas U.

At Bletsoe, Miss Bithrey.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Died.] At Northampton, Lady Chester, relict of the last surviving branch of his family the Rev. Sir Anthony C. bart. 88. She has bequeathed a very handsome sum for the use of the infirmary in this town, and an equal sum for the relief of the widows and orphans of poor clergymen within the diocese of Peterborough.—Mr. Goodman, of the Phœnix Public-house, a member of the Northampton volunteer infantry.

At Nether Heyford, the infant daughter and only child of the Rev J. L. Crawley.

At Welford-house, Susanna, wife of the Rev. John Halse, vicar of Welford and Sibbertoft.

At Peterborough, Mr. John Bull.

At Brackley, Mr. Gurney.—Mrs. Buttersfield, wife of Mr. B. attorney, 29.

At Whilton, Mr. John Smith, 36.

At Wansford, Mr. Pears, 26.

At Kettering, Miss Manning, eldest daughter of Mr. William M. 19.

At Harleston, near Northampton, Mrs. Andrews, wife of the Rev. Gilbert A. rector of that place, 69.

At Benefield, near Oundle, Mr. Anthony Brown.

At Kilsby, Mrs. Dorcas Cicre.

At Oundle, Mrs. Barnes, 55.

At Corby, Mr. William Hammond, of the Cardigan Arms Inn.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Eynesbury, near St. Neots, the Rev. William Cole, rector of that parish and an active magistrate for this county.

At St. Ives, Mrs. Stacey, 69.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Sir William Browne's gold medals are this year adjudged as follows:—For the Greek ode to Mr. Rennell, of King's college; and a second prize to Mr. E. Blomefield, of Caius College. For the best Latin ode to the Hon. Mr. Law (son of Lord Ellenborough) of St. John's College; and for the epigrams to Mr. Blomefield, of Caius College, above-mentioned.

Married.] At Swaffham Priory, Robert Wilkinson, esq. of New Norfolk-street, Grosvenor-square, to Catharine, eldest daughter of the late John Peter Allix, esq. of Swaffham House.

At Cambridge, Mr. Jos. Stonebridge, of London, to Miss Westwood.

At Wisbech, Lieutenant G. S. Hepburn, of the East India Company's service, to Miss Mary Hutcheson, youngest daughter of the late Mr. H. solicitor.

Died.] At Sawston, Miss Penelope, Lagden, daughter of the late Jeremiah L. esq. of Abington.

At Fordham, Mrs. Hayward.

At Cambridge, Mr. Carter.—Mrs. Spilsman.

At Sutton, Mr. Thomas Bleckley.

At Stretham, Mr. Robert Hopkins, schoolmaster, 30.

At Barnwell, Mr. Bennet Cranwell, 93.

At Chesterton, near Cambridge, Mrs. Robinson, relict of the late Rev. Robert R. the celebrated nonconformist, 75. She was a woman worthy, in respect of intellectual endowments and amiable disposition of being the companion of a man, who in his writings in favour of civil and religious liberty, erected a monument

monument to his memory which will be respected by the people of England as long as liberty itself is held in estimation among them.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Yarmouth, Captain John Webster, to Miss Ann George —Mr. James Bird Sparke, to Miss Mary Cooper.

Died.] At Norwich, suddenly, by a stroke of apoplexy, Sir Roger Kerrison, banker. By exemplary conduct and character, he realised an immense fortune in trade, which devolves on his only son; he was the father of the poor, the friend of every worthy and honest man who came within the sphere of his knowledge, and his death is lamented as a public loss by the citizens of Norwich.—Mr C. Bacon, 53.—James Beevor, esq. 71.—Jessica Leathes, the infant daughter of Horatio Beevor, esq.—Mrs. Cutting, wife of Wm. C. esq. 72.—Mrs. Ann Lamb, 57.—Mr. Edmund Cuttriss, 93.—Mrs Johnson, relict of Samuel J. esq. counsellor at law, and last surviving daughter of Hamon L'Estrange, esq. of the ancient house of the L'Estranges, of Hunstanton, 96.

At Cringleford, near Norwich, in her 74th year, Elizabeth, the wife of Mr. Lawrence Candler, of the society of friends; amongst whom she was a pathetic and persuasive preacher, and her conduct through life may be considered as the best comment on the benevolent doctrines which she so earnestly promulgated.

At Yarmouth, Nathaniel Symonds, gent. one of the common council of that place — Mrs. Hall.—James Adcock, esq.—Mrs. Goddard, wife of Mr Godfrey G., 40.—Mrs. Shreeve.—Mr. Joseph Woolford.

At Cringleford Hall, John Smyth, esq, 52.

At Egmere, Miss Machett.

At Little Walsingham, Mrs. Mary Hague, 63.

At Forncett, Mrs. Mary Dix, 90.

At Quebec House, East Dereham, Henry Lee Bagge, esq. eldest son of the late Chater Charles Elsden B., M D of that place, 25.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Lieutenant Pope, of the West Kent militia, to Miss Punchard.

At Ipswich, Mr. John Cook, merchant, to Miss George.—Charles Hurrell, esq. of Goldenham-hall, Essex, to Miss Hurrell, daughter of C. H. esq. of Sudbury.

Died.] At Oulton, Thomas Hunt, esq. 73.

At Metfield, Miss Hunter, niece of the late Rev. John Banks.

At Brodfield St. Clare, Mr. J. Stearn, 70.

In London, whither he went for medical advice, in the 67th year of his age, Hurst Wharton Barwick, esq. of Bury. He was a capital burgess of that corporation, and served the office of alderman in the years 1795 and 1805. He has for many years employed his time in adjusting the affairs of his deceased friends, which duties he discharged with no less ability than honour. He retained a strong mind to the last moments of his life; and in religious, as well as moral duties, he was strict, conscientious and exemplary.

At Brandeston, Mrs Clubbe, wife of the Rev. Mr. C.

At Aldeburgh, Mr. S. Aldrich, many years a comptroller of that port, 98.

At Thorndon, Mr. H. Hayward, 69.

At Needham, Miss Mary Ann Ward, 26.

At Haverhill, William Hayward, esq. 68.

At Sudbury, Mr. Jehu Shaw, 54.

At Botesdale, Mr. J. H. Collins, 20.

At Beccles, Mr. John Brooks, 53.—Mrs. Calver, 28.—The Rev. George Ashby, 84, late Fellow of St John's College, Cambridge, thirty-four years rector of Barrow, and twenty-eight of Stansfield, both in this county. The former living is in the gift of the above College, and the latter in the crown.

ESSEX.

It is the intention of Government to line the coast of this county and Suffolk with Martello towers, in the same way as they have covered the coast of Kent. A body of 500 men are now employed at Grays, making bricks for the purpose.

Married.] At Rochford, Mr. Swain, surgeon, to Miss Cook.

At West Ham, Mr Lock Okey, to Charlotte, second daughter of the late Rev. John Lott Phillips, of East Ham.

At Sandon, Samuel Page, esq of Doughty-street, London, to Sarah, the only daughter of Mr. Daniel Say

At Colchester, Richard Randell, esq of Ashley, Hants, to Miss Neville, only daughter of the late Thomas N. esq. collector of excise for this county Mr. Robert Holmes, of Braintree, to Miss Wood, daughter of Mr. W. solicitor of Bocking.

At Dunmow, Samuel Collis, esq. of Clare, to Miss Scrubys only daughter of John S. esq.

Died.] At Ingatestone, Mr. Steed, surgeon and apothecary 72.

At Chelmsford, Miss Barlow.

At Springfield, Mrs Elizabeth Balls, of the Three Cups inn, 29.—Mrs. Curtis, relict of Mr. John C. of the Plough.

At Felsted, Mr. John Ffitch, son of the late Mr. W. F. 85

At Bocking, Margaretta Maria, third daughter of Josias Nottidge, esq. jun 8.

At Maldon, Mr. Robert Howard, of the Rose and Crown inn.—Mr. Daniel Finch.

At Sible Hedingham, Mr. Nathaniel Long, 75.—The Rev. James Burgess, vicar of Rickling, 80.

At Colchester, Miss Dixon, only daughter of Mr. Thomas D. 16.

At Langham, Mr. Samuel Grove, 66.

At Kelvedon, Mrs. Buckee, 91.—Mrs. Collignon, relict of Charles C. M.D. Professor of Anatomy in the University of Cambridge.

KENT.

Married.] At Canterbury, Charles Allix, esq. of Carlby, Lincolnshire, to Mary Elizabeth, second daughter of W. Hammond, esq. of St. Alban's Court, in this county.

At St. Lawrence, Isle of Thanet, Mr Frederic Punton, of Ramsgate, to Miss Catharine Hutchinson, daughter of Sharp H. esq

Capt. Brome, of the royal artillery, to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Woodgate, esq. of River-hill, Sevenoaks.

At New Romney, John Philcox, gent. of Battle, Sussex, to Miss Coates, daughter of the late Odiarne C. esq.

At Boxley, Mr. John Hollingworth, son of Finch H. esq. to Miss Winter, of Maidstone.—Thomas Kingley, esq. of Surry-place, Kent-road, London, to Miss Mary Ann, third daughter of the Rev. John Hodson, of Thornham.—Mr. John Hollingworth, son of Finch Hollingworth, esq. of Boxley, to Miss Winter, only daughter of Joseph Winter, esq. of Maidstone.

At Sandwich, R. Emmerson, esq. to Miss Harrison, daughter of the late Peter H. esq.

Died.] At Deal, Mr. John Euston.—Mrs. Cannon, widow of William C. esq.—Mr. John Goodwin, 82.

At Canterbury, Lieutenant George Coombe, of the Royal Artillery, 19.—Mr. John Upton, 69.—The infant daughter of Mr. Henry Christian, chemist.—Mr. T. Cullen, 68.

At Maidstone, Mrs. Baily, of the Ship inn.

At Leeds, W. Crispe, gent.

At Sittingbourn, Mr. Linsail, of the Three Kings.

At Eythorn, near Dover, the wife of Dr. Morgan

At Sandwich, Mr. Davey.

SURRY.

The new church, at Chertsey, is almost completed, at an expence of near twelve thousand pounds. It is built of heath stone, in the Gothic stile, and will be opened for public service in the month of July.

Married.] At Croydon, G. Pearce, esq. of Broad-street, to Mrs. Spencer, relict of George S. esq of Great Marlborough street.

Died.] At Upper Tooting, at the house of Thomas Brown, esq. the infant son of Edward Kensington, esq.

At Woodmersterne, at the house of William Lambert, esq.—Richard Waller, esq. of Bevis Hill, near Southampton.

SUSSEX.

Married.] At Uckfield, William Courthope Mabbott, esq. to Miss Newton, only daughter of the late George N. esq. of Ifield.

At Pulborough, the Rev. E. Cartwright, to Miss Palmer.

At Brighton, Lieut. G. Coleman, of the Royal Navy, to Miss Goring Stevens.

At Arundel, Mr. Woolston, to Miss Gravely, of Chantry.

At Wadhurst, the Rev. John Burrel Hayley, rector of Brightling, to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Mr. William Walker Rosam.

Died.] At Worthing, Newton Barton, esq. formerly secretary to Lord Sidmouth. He was drowned while bathing.

At Pett, Mrs. Thorpe, wife of Mr. Thorpe, yeoman. She went to bed in good health on the night preceding her decease, and was found a corpse the next morning by her husband's side.—Mrs. Jane Martin, wife of A. T. Martin, of St. Petersburgh, 29.

At Arundel, John Bushby, esq. banker, and a captain in the Arundel Volunteer Infantry.

At Horsham, Mrs. Wickens, wife of Mr. W. many years. master of the Anchor Inn, 67.—Mr. John Liniold.

At Hastings, Mrs. Whitear, wife of the Rev. Mr. W.

At Wick, near Arundel, Mr. J. Duke.

At Chichester, of the measles, Mrs. Waring, 61.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Tichfield, Robert Curry, esq. of Gosport, to Sarah, youngest daughter of John Payne, esq. of Stubbington house.

At Whippingham, Isle of Wight Thomas James Has Roll junior, esq. to Miss Dennett.

At Southampton, Mr. James Kemp, merchant of Poole, to Miss Jordan.—Mr. Alexander King, merchant, to Miss Baker, daughter of the late Mr. B. bookseller —Captain Warner of the North York regiment of militia, to Miss Hannah Dove Ashe, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hoadley A.

At Winchester, Thompson Aslet, esq. lieutenant of the royal marines, to Miss Stratton.

Died.] At Southampton, owing to the rusting of a blood vessel, Miss Gordon; she died intestate, leaving behind her a property of 3000l. per annum, which all goes from her family.—Mr. John Stanton of London.—Nathaniel Heywood, esq. deputy lord warden of the new forest, and an alderman of this corporation.—Mr. John Martin, 56. He was originally of Salisbury, but had spent the last thirty years of his life in this town, where his probity, meekness, and unaffected piety, had gained him general esteem.

At Warblington, on his return from South America, Lieutenant J. W. Butler, of the royal horse artillery, 18.

At Stockbridge, Mary Ann, daughter of Mr. Cosier, 18.

At Bishop's Waltham, Mrs. Bradby, relict of D. B esq.

In the Island of Jersey, the Rev. Francis le Couteur, rector of Grouville parish, in that island.

At Ringwood, Mr. George Penford, youngest son of the late James P. esq of Bishop's Waltham.

At Ashley, near Lymington, Mr. Peter Rogers, 83.

At

At Bedhampton, Tudor Griffiths, esq. formerly banker of Portsmouth.

At Purbrook, Mrs. Fletcher, wife of Major F. of the artificers, daughter of the late Dr. Mudge, of Plymouth, and sister to Captain M. of his majesty's ship Phœnix.

At Portsmouth, Captain William Yeo, governor of Haslar hospital.—Mrs. Welling, 88.—Mr. Cheeseman, 83.—In his 67th year, Sir J. Carter, knight; a character generally and most deservedly respected and valued throughout the country, whether considered in a public or private capacity. His parents were both dissenters, and belonging to that denomination designated by the term, rational dissenters. His father was a merchant of considerable eminence, and of invincible integrity in this town: from him he inherited a strong and unshaken attachment to those political principles which seated the house of Hanover on the throne of England. And though under the necessity of occasionally conforming, he remained firm to the principles of dissent from the doctrine and worship of the established church. He was born on the 16th of December, 1741; and in September, 1763, was elected an alderman of this borough. About the year 1768, or 9, he began to act as a magistrate for the county; and never was there one who attended to the duties of that important office with more assiduity, impartiality, and zeal, for the interests and honour of the country, for the accommodation and comfort of his neighbours, or the prompt and mild administration of justice to all. At Michaelmas, 1769, he was chosen to act as chief magistrate of the borough for the year. In the summer of 1773, during his second mayoralty, the King made his first visit to Portsmouth, where he received much greater marks of affection and loyalty than he had been given to expect. Desirous of making some return to his good people of Portsmouth, for their attentions to him, his Majesty wished to confer the honor of knighthood on their mayor; a title, at that time, held in higher estimation than, from its repeated prostitution, it now is. Of this honor Mr. Carter was not in the least ambitious; indeed, so averse from it were Mr. and Mrs. Carter, that he declined it. He was informed that his Majesty considered this refusal, as proceeding from a disregard, in the Carter family, to the royal favor: this consideration and the earnest persuasion of his friends, induced him to yield a reluctant compliance: he was, accordingly, knighted on the 23d of June, 1773. In the summer of 1782, his father retired from Portsmouth into Sussex, and left the direction of the Carter influence in the Corporation to him.* This influence he invariably used with the greatest possible disinterestedness with the nicest sense of honor, with the purest principles of independence, and with the most scrupulous integrity. Wholly ambitious, he sought neither to promote his own interest, nor the aggrandizement of any part of his family. The interests and welfare of others were uniformly the objects of his pursuits. In the year 1784, he was appointed Sheriff of the county; which honorable office he filled to the entire satisfaction of all parties, and with dignity to himself. In the years 1782, 6, and 9, he was severally elected to the chief magistracy of the town, and again in 1793: it was during this, his sixth mayoralty, that the King made his third and last visit to this port. His Majesty's person on this, as on his former visits, was immediately attended by the peace-officers of the Corporation; and what few military accompanied him in his walks, always followed the civil power. —During the mutiny at Spithead, in the year 1797, he rendered a very essential service to the town and country by his mild, conciliating, and patient conduct. The sailors having lost three of their comrades, in consequence of the resistance made to their going on board the London, then bearing the flag of Admiral Colpoys, wished to bring them into Kingston church yard, and to carry them in procession through the town of Portsmouth. This request was positively refused by the governor. They applied to Sir John Carter to grant them their request, who endeavored to convince the governor of the propriety and necessity of complying with it; declaring that he would be answerable for the peace of the town and the orderly conduct of the sailors. The governor would not be prevailed on, and prepared for resistance; and resistance, on both sides would, most probably, have been resorted to, had not the calmness, perseverance, and forbearance of Sir John Carter at length compromised the affair, by obtaining permission for the sailors to pass through the garrison of Portsmouth in procession, but the bodies to be landed at the Common Hard in Portsea, where the procession was to join them. For soliciting and obtaining this indulgence to the sailors, he was stigmatized as a jacobin, and loaded with many opprobrious epithets by persons, whose high stations, at least, should have taught them better; and which he, though possessing the very "milk of human kindness," was under the necessity of resenting, by declining all farther intercourse with them. So great was Sir John Carter's influence over these sailors, that they most scrupulously adhered to the terms he prescribed to them, in their procession to the grave. Two of their comrades having become a "little groggy," after they came on shore, they carefully

* The writer of this article purposely avoids entering into any account of the long and severe contest between the Carter family and the late Lord Sandwich, then first Lord of the Admiralty, as not placing the character of Sir John Carter in any new point of view.

fully locked up in a room by themselves, lest they should become quarrelsome, or be unable to conduct themselves with propriety. It was a most interesting spectacle: Sir John accompanied them himself through the garrison to prevent any insult being offered to them; at the Common Hard, he was joined by Mr. Godwin, the friend and associate of his youth, and, also, a most worthy magistrate of this borough; they attended the procession, till it had passed the fortification at Portsea: every thing was conducted with the greatest decorum. When the sailors returned and were sent off to their respective ships, two or three of the managing delegates came to Sir John to inform him that the men were all gone on board, and to thank him for "his great goodness" to them. Sir John seized the opportunity of inquiring after their Admiral, as these delegates belonged to London: "do you know him, your honor?" yes; I have a great respect for him and hope you will not do him any harm: "no; by G—d, your honor, he shall not be hurt!" It was, at that time, imagined Admiral Colpoys would be hung at the yard-arm; and he had prepared for this event by arranging his affairs and making his will: in this will he had left to the widows of the two men, who were so unfortunately killed, an annuity of 20l' each. The next morning, however, the Admiral was privately, unexpectedly, and safely brought on shore, though pursued by a boat from the Mars, as soon as they suspected what was transacting: the delegates brought him to Sir John Carter, and delivered him to his care: they, then, desired to have a receipt for him, as a proof to their comrades that they had safely delivered him into the hands of the civil power; and which receipt he gave. The Admiral himself, on his first appearance at court afterwards, acknowledged to the King that he owed his life to Sir John Carter, and assured his Majesty that his principles were misinterpreted and his conduct misrepresented, and that he had not a more faithful and worthy subject in his dominions.—The honorable influence which the suavity of his manners, his gentle, unassuming demeanour, his kind, unostentatious deportment obtained for him, was most usefully conspicuous during the riots, on account of the scarcity, in July, 1797; and, also, during a mutiny of the Buckinghamshire militia; among whom he fearlessly mixed, exhorting and prevailing with them to return to their duty. Indeed, wherever he could be useful, either by personal exertions, by his influence, or persuasion, there he was constantly to be found. He was denounced, at the head of a long list of inhabitants of this town, to Mr. Reeves, as a jacobin and an enemy to his king and country. A gentleman of rank, who belonged to that association, on seeing this immediately struck his name out of the list of the committee and association. The Duke of Portland, the secretary of state for the home department, received a very strong letter against him, which letter his Grace sent to Sir John, assuring him, at the same time, that the government placed the utmost confidence in his honor, integrity, and patriotism, and concluded by proposing to offer a large reward for discovering the writer; this, with a dignified consciousness of the purity of his conduct, Sir John declined, though from some well-founded conjectures, the discovery might possibly have been easily made. And this inestimable consciousness enabled him to meet, with the greatest composure, every attempt which the rancour and violence of party rage made to sully his reputation and destroy his influence. So pure, so disinterested, so honorable were his principles that when, in the year 1806, he was offered a baronetage by Mr. Fox, he declined it, and, on the ground that he believed the offer to have been made for his undeviating attachment to those political principles which characterized that great man; and that to accept it would manifest departure from those principles. It was these principles which induced him to offer a seat in parliament, for the borough of Portsmouth, to that distinguished friend of liberty, Thomas Erskine. The same principles led him to make a similar offer to that most respectable, independent, and highly valued character, Sir Thomas Miller, bart. who has declared that nothing, but the truly honourable way, in which the seat was offered to him, could have induced him to return again to the fatigue of parliamentary duties. It was his conciliating temper which led him, during the late violence of party, to propose as the other representative, some moderate member of the administration; in the first instance the late Lord Hugh Seymour; and afterwards, Captain, now Admiral Markham, in compliment to their common friend, the Earl of St. Vincent. Some persons are apprehensive, but on what grounds is best known to themselves, that those, who succeed to the leading influence in the corporation, will not preserve the same independence of mind, the same purity of principle, or the same disinterested conduct. In the year 1796, he was again elected mayor, as, also in the year 1800, and in 1804, he filled the chair of chief magistrate for the ninth and last time. Whether he acted as mayor, or as magistrate for the borough or county, he was uniformly mild, impartial, and upright; nor, was he ever deterred by personal difficulties or inconveiences from a faithful, active, and even minute attendance on the widely extended duties of his laborious office. The poor in him ever found a friend, and the unfortunate a protector. He was equally willing and ready to afford relief by his purse, or to render assistance by his advice. The peace, comfort, and happiness of others, and not his own interest, was the unwearied object of his pursuit. To the widow and the fatherless, he was a father and guardian. Many persons had prevailed on him to undertake the direction of their concerns,

by which he set their minds at ease: to these affairs he was equally, or, if possible, more attentive than to his own. Never was there a character in which there was less of self than in his. It were superfluous to add in what manner such a man filled the respective relations of son and brother, of husband and father, friend and master. He preserved through life a guileless simplicity of manners, an unaffected modesty, and unassuming deportment. Those who knew him will long bear in remembrance his placid, frank, and benignant countenance; the true index of his heart and mind. His unceasing attention to the duties he was called to perform, the great interest he took in the concerns of his friends and those who entrusted their affairs to him, and the constant exertion of mind and body which these varied duties required, contributed to wear out a constitution not naturally strong. For two or three years past his friends have remarked with grief, the gradual decline of his health. He quitted life with the same quietness and composure he had passed through it. His lamp went gently out: he drew his last breath during sleep: and died at twenty minutes past three in the afternoon of the 18th of May. His servants and numerous tenantry spontaneously paid the same external tribute of affection and regard they pay to a near relative, by shutting up their houses. The internal sense of the loss they had sustained was manifested not merely by the tears shed at his funeral, but by constant ejaculations of sorrow and lamentations. He has left a widow and six children to lament the loss of one of the kindest and most affectionate husbands, of one of the most attentive and fondest fathers. The oldest is married to Captain Eveleigh of the royal engineers; the second to Captain Giffard, of the royal navy, and lieutenant-governor of the royal naval college in the dock yard. The three remaining daughters are unmarried. His son is a minor; a young man of very amiable manners and the most promising talents; he was educated under the modest but classic Cogan, of Higham Hill, Walthamstow, and is now studying at Trinity college, Cambridge, for the common-law.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Devizes, Mr. Samuel Shaw, of Andover, to Mrs. Cale.

At Market Lavington, Mr. Edward Newman, of Devizes, to Miss Garratt, only daughter of John G. esq.

At Tollard Farnham, Mr. Read of Salisbury, to Mrs. Percy, relict of Mr. P. late of Blandford.

Died.] At Salisbury, in his 78th year, Mr. John Goodfellow, senior ventryman of St. Martin's church; whose modest, social, friendly, and affable behaviour, endeared him to all his acquaintance. He had, for a long period, taught writing, accounts, &c. at ladies' boarding schools, and also in many of the most respectable families in the city, close, and neighbourhood; giving generally satisfaction to his employers, as few excelled him in his profession.—Mr. Richard Brownjohn.—Mrs. Smith.—Mrs. Skeats, widow of Mr. Highmore S. many years a lay vicar of the cathedral, and master of the workhouse in this city.

At Warminster, Mr. Butt, surgeon.

At Knook, Mr. John Harman.

At Bower Chalk, Mr. Henry King, 74.

The Rev. John Benett, rector of Donhead St. Andrew, in this county, and of Owre Mayne, Dorsetshire.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Clewer, Mr. John Gale, of Salisbury-square, London, to Susanna, fourth daughter of the late William Buck, esq. of Blount's, near Alton, Hants.

At Newbury, the Rev. Mr. Dryland, to Miss Coombs.

Died.] At Caversham-hill, Andrew Burnside, esq. 37.

At Reading, in the sixteenth year of her age, of a pulmonary complaint, Sarah, the youngest daughter of the Rev. D. James of Newbury, in the county of Berks. This young lady was endowed with a mind above mediocrity, which by diligent and persevering application, under the superior guidance of parental tuition, was adorned with a rich variety of such knowledge, as was truly substantial, useful, and ornamental.

At Hampstead Norris, Mr. Isaac Justice.

At Drayton, Mr. T. Hyde, 75.

At Old Windsor, John Walkden, esq. of Highbury-place, Islington, 65.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Clifton, Levi Ames, esq. jun. to Miss Metcalfe, only daughter of Henry M. esq. of Bath.—Richard Woodland, esq. of Bridgewater, banker, to Eliza, second daughter of J. Reynolds, esq. of Walworth.

At Bristol, C. R. H. Bailey, esq. of Wyvoles Court, to Miss Bailey, only daughter of James B. esq. of Bristol.—Henry Jefferys, esq. of Salisbury-square, London, to Miss M. Ford.—Joseph Emerson, esq. of Conham, to Mrs. Gilpin, relict of James G. esq. late of Bath.

At Bruton, T. White, esq. of the royal navy, to Miss E. Sampson, youngest daughter of Thomas S. esq.

At Bath, Lieut. Colonel Peacocke, of the 3d guards, and nephew of Sir Joseph Peacocke, bart. to Miss Tottenham, third daughter of P. T. esq. and cousin to the marquis of Ely.—The Rev. F E. Witts, of Erchfont, Wilts, to Margaret, only child of the late Thomas Backhouse, esq. of Beck house, Yorkshire.—Mr. W.F. Seagram, surgeon, of Warminster, to Maria, second daughter of George Lye, esq.—John Eardly Wilmot, esq. only son of John W. esq of Bruce-castle, Middlesex, to Elizabeth Emma, fourth daughter of Dr Parry.—Major Edward Batchelor, of the Madras establishment, to Miss Everard, daughter of Edward E. esq. of Middleton, near Lynn.—John Bannister, esq. banker, to

Miss

Miſs Walter, both of Warminſter.—W. Lane, eſq. of London, to Mrs. Shepheard.

Died.] At Bath, Miſs Villiers, daughter of V. W. V. eſq.—Mrs. Beſt, relict of the Rev. Mr. B.—Edward, ſecond ſon of Francis Twiſs, eſq 12.—Mary, ſecond daughter of J. P. Ince, eſq.

At Somerton, Mr. Thomas Tuttfield, of the Red Lion inn.

At the parſonage, Compton Dando, Maria Margaret, eldeſt daughter of S. V. Lloyd, eſq.

At Batheaſton, Mr. Chorley, 77.

At Kingſton Deverell, Matilda, wife of G. Dyer, eſq.

At Upper Eaſton, Mrs. Mary Bettington, 79.

At Clifton, Elizabeth Emma, only daughter of the late Nicholas Lechmere Charlton, eſq. of Ludford park, Herefordſhire.

At Briſtol, Mr. Norman D. Southall, ſurgeon, 47.—Richard, eldeſt ſon of A. P. Collins, eſq. collector of the cuſtoms at this port.—Jenkin Williams, eſq. late collector of the ſalt duties at this place, 68.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Holt Chapel, Winborne, Mr. William Ainſworth, of Hinton Martel, to Miſs Wilhelmina Templeman, daughter of the late Wm. T. eſq. of Dorcheſter.

At Yeovil, Mr. Newman, of London, to Miſs Mitchell, only daughter of Mrs. M. draper.

At Netherbury, Mr. Symes, of Wyke, to Mrs. Clare, widow of John C. eſq.

Died.] At Lytchet-Maltravers, the Rev. George Trenchard, rector of that pariſh, and alſo of Langton-Maltravers, in the Iſle of Purbeck.

At Dorcheſter, Mrs. G. Vyvyan, ſurviving daughter of the late Sir F. Vyvyan, bart. of Trelowarren, in Cornwall, and ſiſter of the late Sir Richard and the preſent Sir Carew Vyvyan, barts.; a lady of the moſt accompliſhed manners and exemplary piety.—Mr. Joſeph Aſh, 52.

At Guſſage, Mrs. Randell, late of Damerham, Wilts.

At Gillingham, Mrs. Arnold.

At Childcock, Mr. Matthew Knight.

At Blandford, Mr. Kerby, formerly of the Tax-office, London.

At the Woodyates inn, Mr. John Loats

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Cadbury, Mr. Houſton, ſurgeon, of Thorverton, to Miſs Turner.

At Littleham, near Exmouth, Lieutenant Robert Drane, of the ſea fencibles, to Miſs Suſannah Priddis.

At Exeter, Mr. Charles Brake, to Miſs Arden.

Died.] At Exeter, the Rev. William Carpenter, miniſter of Launceſton, and one of the prebendaries of the cathedral of this city.—Miſs Ann Pilbrow.—Mr. Henry Edwards, 69.—Mrs. Maunder.—Mrs. Stabback, relict of the Rev. John S. late rector of St. Edmund's.

At Plymouth, Mr. Wheeler, 74.

At Pinhoe, near Exeter, Daniel Sanders, eſq.

At Aſhburton, Mr. James Lloyd, of the London inn, 62.

At Teignmouth, Mrs. Eleanor Shirley.

The Rev. Philip Elſton, many years vicar of Weſt Down.

CORNWALL.

At the late ſhew of cattle at Bodmin, the following premiums were adjudged:—To Lord Falmouth, for the beſt bull, 10l.—Mr. Silveſter Key, of Saint Ervan, ſecond beſt ditto, 5l.—Mr. P. Oke, of St. Tudy, beſt Corniſh farmer's bull, 5l.—Mr. S. Symons, Newlyn, beſt ram, 10l.—J. P. Peters, eſq. beſt Corniſh ram, 5l.; and alſo the ſecond beſt ditto, 3l.—Mr. S. Symons, Newlyn, beſt hog ram, 5l.—Mr. J. Cardell, St. Columb Minor, ſecond beſt hog ram, 3l.; and alſo beſt farmer's ram, 5l.

Married.] At Falmouth, Capt. Imlac, of the 79th regiment, to Miſs Grace Laffer, daughter of Philip L. eſq. comptroller of the cuſtoms at Falmouth.—J. Wigfield, jun. eſq. of Wiſkmoor-houſe, Yorkſhire, to Mrs. Chriſtina Maria Jackſon, daughter of the late Col. Alexander Jardine, of the royal artillery.

At Tintagel, Mr. Stephen Wade, one of the aldermen of Boſſiney, to Miſs Brown, of Egloſhayle.

At Launceſton, Mr. John Parkin, of Bodmin, to Miſs Belinda Martin.

Died.] At Helſtone, James Kempthorne, eſq. vice-admiral of the blue.—Mrs. Sarah Moore, widow of Capt. M. formerly in the India ſervice.

At St. Auſtle, Mrs. Drew, 80.

At Perran-uthnoe, Mrs. Polkinghorne, wife of Thomas P. eſq.

At Truro, Mr. Francis Traher.—Mrs. Iſbell.

At Trewain, near Camelford, Miſs Petherick. She fell into the fire, as is ſuppoſed, in a fit, and was burned to death.

At Penzance, Mr. John Giddy, ſurgeon.

WALES.

Married.] At Cardigan, the Rev. George Venables, M. A. rector of Machynlleth, and youngeſt ſon of L. Venables, eſq. of Woodhill, to Miſs Lloyd, of Kibrug, Cardiganſhire.—David Evans, eſq. of Penrhugald, to Miſs Rowlands.

At Llanvallteg, Carmarthenſhire, John Smith, eſq. of Narberth, to Miſs Jane Davies.

Died.] At Llanvon, near Aberyſtwith, Jeremiah Davies, the Welſh dwarf, aged 58, meaſuring only forty-ſix inches in height; his perſon was the perfection of ſymmetry, which is rarely found in a dwarf. Great part of his time was ſpent in London, where he was well known, and to which place he intended to have walked the enſuing week.

At Fronfraith, near Aberyſtwith, Sir T. T. Bonſal.

At Kilſane, near Llandilo, Thomas Edwards, eſq. captain and adjutant of the ſecond battalion of Carmarthenſhire volunteers.

At Brecon, Mr. Walter Jones, attorney.

At Plaſgrono, near Wrexham, Mrs. Wilkinſon, relict of William W. eſq.

At Eglwysfach, Denbighſhire, Mrs. Catherine Jones, 87. She had 12 children, 62 grand-children, and 25 great grand children.

At Pentre Parr, Carmarthenſhire, Althea, wife of Joſhua Parr, M. D. 32.

NORTH BRITAIN.

The Trades' Houſe, at Glaſgow, and incorporations of that city, lately formed the reſolution of eſtabliſhing a ſchool for the inſtruction of 100 poor boys in reading, writing, arithmetic, and in the principles of religion. The foundation-ſtone of the ſchool-houſe was lately laid.

A ſum of nearly 4000l. (the whole eſtimated expence) has been ſubſcribed in Dundee, for erecting a theatre in Caſtle-ſtreet. It is to be under the management of a committee of ſubſcribers. Mr. Rock, of the Edinburgh theatre, who has given in an elegant plan of the building and interior conſtruction, will, it is underſtood, be preferred as leſſee. There is alſo, we underſtand, to be a new theatre at Perth.

Married.] At Kirkhill, near Ayr, Mr. Robert Thomſon, merchant in Edinburgh, to Miſs Elizabeth Forſyth, only daughter of Alexander F. eſq. of Kirkhill.

At Greenock, James Eccles, eſq. merchant in Glaſgow, to Elizabeth, third daughter of G. Robertſon, esq.—Thomas D. Douglas, eſq. merchant in Glaſgow, to Roſina, third daughter of the late James Hunter, eſq.

At Edinburgh, James Home Rigg, eſq. of Dounfield and Morton, to Mary, youngeſt daughter of the late Major Melvill, of Cairnie.—Neil Menzies, jun. eſq. to Miſs Balfour, only daughter of Francis Balfour, eſq. of Fernie.—The Rev. William Hardy Moncrieff, miniſter of Annan, to Miſs Agnes Gibſon, eldeſt daughter of Mr. James G. ſurgeon, in Edinburgh.

At Laſſwade, Henry M'Veagh, eſq. of Lurgan, Ireland, to Miſs Mary Chrichton, daughter of the late Robert C. of Auchinſkeouch.

Died.] At Drumand, Mr. John Reſide, farmer, aged 102 years. His long life adds another inſtance to the many we have upon record, of the effects of temperance on the human frame. Temperate in all his meals, he enjoyed almoſt uninterrupted good health till near his laſt. He was, perhaps, never intoxicated during his whole life; and his manner of living more reſembled the ancients, than the pampered and voluptuous ſons and daughters of the preſent day.

At Cambuſmore-houſe, Mrs. Murray Kynnymound Buchanan, wife of John B. eſq. of Cambuſmore, and the laſt ſurviving child of Patrick Edmondſtoune, eſq. of Newton.

At Goldie-lee, Elizabeth, ſecond daughter of the late Lieut. General Goldie, of Goldie-lee.

At Spotteſhall, the Rev. Dr. James Muirhead, of Logan, miniſter of the goſpel at Urr, and one of his Majeſty's juſtices of the peace for the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, in the 68th year of his age, and 38th of his miniſtry.

At Durnoch, George Lowther, ſen. eſq in the 83d year of his age.

At Montroſe, aged 54, the Rev. John Reay, chaplain for upwards of 28 years of the Engliſh epiſcopal chapel of St. Peter, Montroſe.

At Inverneſs, John Anderſon, aged 71, a man of irreproachable conduct, and unqueſtionably one of the beſt compoſers of Scottiſh muſic ſince the days of Oſwald.

At Roſeyards, near Ballymony, the Rev. John Tennant, aged 82, and upwards of 57 years paſtor of the Seceding congregation of that place.

IRELAND.

An encouragement is held forth by the Linen Board for the growth of Hemp in Ireland, by offering the ſeed thereof gratis to all poor farmers who have not been able to provide themſelves with flax-ſeed. A ſchedule has been publiſhed of the quantity of manufactured hemp imported for the laſt year; and the ſum paid, within that period, for that article alone, amounts to no leſs a ſum than two millions ſterling! a ſum, to this country, certainly of great magnitude, and which, if brought into general circulation, would prove of infinite relief to the neighbouring poor, and induſtrious cottagers, who, it is well known, are the principal growers of flax in Ireland. In addition to the encouragement offered by the Linen Board, the Lords of the Admiralty have ſtipulated to give a ſum of not leſs than 60l. per ton for all clean hemp delivered to them: added to this, flax grounds in many parts of the kingdom are ſubject to an acreable tythe of from 10s. to 15s. when hemp is, by a ſpecific act of parliament, ſubject only to 5s. per acre, and no more, to be proportioned according to the quantity; and it is an eſtabliſhed fact, that there are no grounds that will produce flax but will anſwer as well for the growth of hemp.

DEATHS ABROAD.

Killed, near Bergen, in Norway, in an engagement with ſome Daniſh gun-boats, Capt. Betteſworth, commander of the Tartar frigate. Capt. Betteſworth had often diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his gallant conduct on former occaſions; particularly on the 4th of February, 1804, while Lieutenant of the Centaur, with Sir Samuel Hood. In conjunction with Lieut. R. C. Reynolds, of the ſame ſhip, he boarded and cut out from under Fort Edward, Martinique, Le Curieux, of 16 guns. In this enterprize Lieut. Reynolds was killed, and his gallant companion ſo dreadfully

dreadfully cut and ſhot in various parts, that his recovery was for ſome time extremely doubtful. For this achievement he was promoted to the rank of Commander, and to the command of the veſſel he had ſo gallantly captured. He remained in the Weſt Indies, capturing the enemy's cruizers, until the arrival of Lord Nelſon in queſt of the Toulon fleet. He was the officer who, when commander of the Curieux brig, brought the diſpatches from Lord Nelſon, when in purſuit of the combined fleet in the Weſt Indies, in 1805; on which occaſion he was promoted to the rank of Poſt Captain. Capt. Bettesworth, who was a native of Southampton, was lately married to Lady Hannah Grey, ſiſter to Earl Grey, and had juſt fitted out the frigate in which he ſo prematurely loſt his valuable life at the age of 28. He was univerſally beloved in the navy, of which he was one of the brighteſt ornaments.

At Groſs Gerau, in Germany, Frederic George Auguſtus, couſin of the reigning landgrave Hesse Darmstadt.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WE have the pleasure to announce the arrival of a valuable fleet from the Leeward Islands: they left Tortola the 3d of May. By this fleet, with that hourly expected from Jamaica, may be expected a very large quantity of produce, particularly the article of sugar, now permitted to be distilled, whereby our West India merchants and planters will receive that assistance to carry on their commerce as usual, and the corn appropriated to bread, so very necessary at a time when the Baltic and the different ports of America are shut against us, whence we derived formerly such large supplies of that necessary article. We flatter ourselves that our interference in favour of unfortunate Spain will ultimately be productive of the greatest benefit to our manufacturing towns of Birmingham, Manchester, Nottingham, &c. as, in case we succeed, there is no doubt the Spanish settlements of America will open an exclusive trade with us; and the returns for our goods exported thither, will be even more beneficial than gold. They principally consist of gold, silver, diamonds, and all kinds of precious stones; cocoa, sugar, cotton, tobacco (the finest in the world), cochineal, valuable drugs of different sorts, &c. and, in fact, the loss of the Spanish trade, or that of Portugal, will not be felt by the mercantile world, when compared with that of the expected traffic to all parts of South America, as by this commerce London will be the grand market for all their exports, instead of Lisbon and Cadiz, whence we formerly imported all their goods loaded with profit to the Portuguese and Spaniards, duties of export, shipping charges, and a variety of other taxes laid on in these countries. Our exports to South America are nearly the same as to our West India colonies, with the exception of a finer description of goods in general; for in the large cities, where every kind of luxury is at its height, the price with them is a matter of no consideration. Thus Buonaparte's manœuvres will be frustrated, as by taking from us all commerce with the native countries, he gives us a better exchange of commerce, and thereby throws open to Great Britain a trade which she never expected to have had before. The late stagnation of trade at Manchester, and in other parts of Lancashire, has, for the present, thrown a damp on the article of cotton-wool; but the very large orders from the Brazils, lately arrived here and at Manchester, we expect will alter the situation of affairs very shortly in that part of the country. It will likewise give spirit to our other great manufacturing towns of Birmingham, Sheffield, Nottingham, &c. as very considerable quantities of their goods are enumerated in the orders lately received from Brazil; but should we fortunately get a trade open to the Spanish settlements of South America, all those towns aforementioned will resume their usual consequence, in perhaps a higher degree than even they have hitherto done.

The article of hemp usually imported by us from Russia has got to the unprecedented price of 100 guineas per ton! and still likely to be higher: there therefore need be said little to stimulate our landholders to cultivate, as soon as possible, large quantities of it, as well as flax, throughout the united kingdom; we at present not being able to import hemp from Petersburgh, or flax-seed from the united states of America.

At this moment there is scarce a bale of silk on sale in our market, and thousands of poor Spitalfields weavers out of bread for want of work. Parliament, however, have now a bill pending, to grant leave for the importation of silk from Italy; and we sincerely hope they will not only grant it, but likewise encourage it, by either giving a bounty to importers, or at least take off the duty on importation, which is now, and has been, next to a prohibition, as every pound weight of thrown silk pays duty 12s. 2¾d. and raw silk, 5s. 5¼d. The quantity (from official documents in our possession) of silk annually consumed in this country is 11,460 bales, and all the silk in the London market, including that of the East India Company's sale in September next, is only 4,793 bales, leaving a deficiency of 6,667 bales! and not a bale of Italian silk of any description for sale. Thus it is not to be wondered at, that so many industrious poor men should be out of bread at the present time, and at a time when every necessary of life is so exorbitantly high. Under all these circumstances, we trust and hope

hope the interference of the legislature will give speedy relief to the poor silk weavers, as above stated.

In consequence of the want of flax-seed from America, the late linen market at Belfast and Dublin has considerably advanced, particularly the coarser kind of linens, which have already risen from 1½d. to 2d. per yard. The finer sorts being less demanded, have had a trifling advance. As large quantities of linen rags have come in the last fleet from Malta, we should naturally expect the price of paper to lower. At present, the price is so very exorbitant, that we do not wonder that publishers, &c. should be discouraged from bringing out their usual and accustomed productions. If with the article of silk, that of rags from Italy, received Parliamentary aid, by means of some kind of bounty on importation, it would, of course, promote literature, as well as give bread to thousands employed at the press, &c.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

	June 3.	June 10.	June 14.
Hamburgh..	34 9	34 9 ..	34 9 ..
Altona .. .	34 10	34 10 ..	34 10 ..
Amsterdam	36 1	36 1 ..	36 1 ..
Paris	24	24	24 ....
Leghorn....	49¾	49¾	49¾ ....
Naples	42	42	42 ....
Genoa	45½	45½	45½ ....
Lisbon	60	60	60 ....
Oporto	67	67	67 ....
Dublin	11	11	11 ....
Cork	11¼	11¼	11½ ....

Prices of Hops.

Bags.—Kent, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 8s. per cwt.
—— Sussex, 4l. 8s. to 4l 18s. per cwt.
—— Essex, 4l. 10s. to 5l. 5s. per cwt.
Pockets.—Kent, 4l. 14s. to 6l. per cwt.
———Sussex, 4l. 8s. to 5l. 5s. per cwt.
———Farnham, 6l. to 9l. 5s. per cwt.

The average price of Raw Sugar, ending 8th of May, 1808, is 40s. 8¼d. per cwt. exclusive of duties.

The following are the average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, and Fire Office Shares, in June, 1808, at the Office of Mr. Scott, No. 28, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London:—The Trent and Mersey, or Grand Trunk Navigation, 980l. to 1000l. per share, with half year's dividend, paying 40l. per share per annum, nett—Oxford Canal, 450l. to 465l. per share; the last half yearly dividend was 11l.—Grand Junction, 116l. with half year's dividend of 2l. per share—Ditto Bonds, 90l. for 100l.—Ellesmere, 53l. to 54l.—Kennet and Avon, new shares, 4l. 10s. per share premium—Ashby, 22l. per share—Globe Insurance, 116l. per cent.—West India Dock Stock, 155l. to 156l. per cent. with the half year's dividend of 5l. per cent.—London Dock, 117l. to 119l. per cent.

The following are the average Prices of Canal Shares, &c. &c. June 21, 1808, at the Office of Messrs. L. Wolfe and Co. No. 9, Change-alley, Cornhill.—London Dock Stock, 119l. per cent.—East India ditto 119l. per cent.—West India ditto, 155l. per cent.—Commercial Dock Shares, 127l. per cent.—Grand Junction Canal, 110l. per share.—Grand Surry Canal, 60l. per share.—Imperial Fire Insurance, 11½l. per cent. premium—Globe Fire and Life Insurance, shut—Albion Fire and Life Insurance, 2l. per cent. premium—Hope Fire and Life Insurance, 1l 5s. per share premium—Rock Life Assurance, 5s. per share premium—East London Water Works, 50 guineas per share premium—West Middlesex Water Works, 15l. per share premium—South London Water Works, 50l. per share premium—London Institution, 84 guineas per share.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

THE Botanical Magazine for the last month, the letter press to which, has been of late years a regular copartnership between Dr. Sims and Mr. Gawler, contains by the latter gentleman, Crocus *versicolor*, now for the first time, among modern botanists, taken up as a distinct species. Mr. Gawler has taken this opportunity to propose a new generic character. Crocus *mæriacus*, *β*, a pale coloured variety of the common yellow Crocus. We are however in some sort recompensed for thus having only a mere variety by a synopsis of the whole genus, the species of which, known to Mr. Gawler, amount to eleven. Uvularia *grandiflora*, considered by Michaux, and formerly by Mr. Gawler himself, as a variety of U. *perfoliata*; but the latter has here fallen into Dr. Smith's ideas of its being a distinct species. Indeed it is probable that it was only from not having seen the living plant, and too great a deference to the opinion of Michaux, that he ever united it with U. *perfoliata*. Mr. Gawler has said nothing of Dr. Smith's U. *flava*, a plant no way to be distinguished from that published in the Botanical Magazine under the name of U. perfoliata. Erythronium *americanum*. We have no doubt but that the yellow flowered Dog's-tooth violet from North America is here very properly considered as a distinct species from the one usually cultivated in our gardens: yet is was not very easy to find any specific difference between them. The American plant is much smaller in every part and constant in the yellow

low colour of its flowers, but these circumstances will not afford specific characters; Mr. Gawler has however remarked an important difference in the form of the stigma, which in Erythronium *Dens canis* is split into three revolute segments, but in this is trigonally club-shaped and pubescent at the apex. It would have been more satisfactory if Mr. Gawler had enjoyed the opportunity of examining a greater number of specimens.

The other four plants by Dr. Sims are, *Teucrium betonicum*; a valuable greenhouse shrub, native of Madeira, introduced by Sir Joseph Banks. Jacquin had given a small figure of this plant in his Collectanea, not knowing from what country it came. The specimen from which the figure here given was taken, seems to have been less vigorous than usual, the flowering branches are generally more erect and its branches go off at right angles; hence we find "caule florifero brachiato," one of its specific characters.—Aristolochia *glauca* and *sempervirens*, two nearly allied species, and perhaps not before satisfactorily distinguished.—Prunus *nigra*; the common black plum of North America, as is here supposed, but it would have been more satisfactory had Dr. Sims examined the fruit which is called a Cherry in the Hortus Kewensis. The drawing of this shrub is among the most beautiful in the work.

The English Botany, of which we have omitted making any mention for the last three months, approaches so near to a termination, as to phænagamic plants at least, that we now frequently meet with figures, taken from garden or foreign specimens of plants, supposed to be indigenous to Britain, but which cannot be positively ascertained to be so. The number for April contains Elymus *geniculatus*, first explained as being distinct from E. *arenarius* by the late Mr. Curtis. It was discovered by Mr. Dixon in the marshes near Gravesend; yet the figure here given was taken from a plant in the Liverpool garden!— Galium *spurium*; again drawn from a garden specimen compared with native ones. Orchis *militaris*. Variety β before figured, is considered by Swartz as a distinct species. Mercuriaris *perennis*, a very common plant in many parts of the country. Dr. Smith observes that the minute petals (rather than nectaries) are peculiar to the fertile flowers only; a remark of consequence, as according to Dr. Smith, such plants as have no difference in the structure of the male and female flowers ought not to be separated from the classes to which they would belong were their flowers monoclinous. In the number published on the 1st. of May, we find Bromus *multiflorus*: notwithstanding the pains Dr. Smith has taken both here and elsewhere, we should be afraid to undertake to distinguish at all times this species from B. *secalinus*; the pubescence of the florets of the former is the most important character, but is allowed by Dr. Smith himself not to be constant, nor do we find that any one character is brought forward which can be at all depended upon for constancy: the number, or greater or less approximation of the florets can be made little use of, the former varying with soil and season, the latter with its period of growth. Bromus *squarrosus* is a species very dubious indeed as a native of Britain, standing as such solely on the authority of Mr. Hudson.—Ulmus *campestris* and *montanus*, the common and Wych Elm, two species very important to be distinguished, as the former is so much more valuable as timber than the latter. The June number contains Rosa *collina*, a species said to be common in Sussex, but which we think will hardly be found to be distinct from Rosa *canina*; nor will the next Rosa *scabriuscula*, from R. *tomentosa*. Dr. Smith seems to apologize for the introduction of these dubious species, by the observation that in our present state of knowledge it cannot be decided what are species and what are mere varieties, in this genus. Salix *cinerea* and *viminalis*, the last a very important species, being the common osier so useful for the manufactory of baskets, &c.

The first plate of the last number of the Botanist's Repository, represents a species of Gorteria, which seems not to be among those last described and figured in the Memoirs of the Copenhagen Society of Natural History: it is here called the Peacock Gorteria, G. *Pavonia* (more properly *pavonina* or *pavonacea*).—It is one of the more splendid species of this interesting Cape genus. The flower is among the largest: the petals of the radius are orange (not gold-coloured) and roll up when under the influence of the sun; a quality they have in common with those of some other plants of the same order.

Lachnæa *buxifolia* of Lamarck. This is Ginidia *filamentosa* of Linnæus; but not having any scales at the orifice of the calyx, and finding that the eight filaments mentioned by Linnæus the younger, are nothing but the threads of the stamina deprived of their anthers, Lamarck very properly referred the plant to Lachnea, under the above name, and we are glad to see him followed by Mr. Andrews, who has the merit of having given the first and, indeed, a very good figure of this handsome shrub, a native of the Cape.

Podalyria *birsuta*; probably the same with the *birsuta* of the Hortus Kewensis, though the leaves are less rounded in the former; a difference here accounted for by the different modes of cultivation. The shewy blue flowers of this species will recommend it to the attention of cultivators.

An odd looking dwarf species of Protea, from Mr. Hibbert's collection, called P. *cæspitosa* by Mr. Andrews, an appellation derived from the turf-like appearance here ascribed to it. The floral scales are of a fine red.

Ruellia (perhaps more properly Justicia) *fulgida*; a new species with many bright scarlet

red flowers; introduced by Lord Seaforth from the West Indies. We have seen a dry specimen of what we consider as the same species, from Tobago. The plant from which the figure was taken, flowered in Mr. Lambert's stove.

The last number of the Paradisus, concluding the first part of the second volume, contains the figures and letterpress of Diapensia *obtusifolia*, Crocus *lagenæflorus*, and Eurispermum *grandiflorum*. The first is the Diapensia *lapponica* of Linnæus and subsequent botanists, and also figured and described as such in the Botanical Magazine of last month (see our last report.) Mr. Salisbury changes that name into *obtusifolia*, adding a D. *cuneifolia*, Michaux's Pyxidanthera *barbulata*; but without informing us whether he has examined the latter plant. From dried specimens in fruit, which Mr. S, has seen, he first suspected Diapensia to belong to the natural order of the Ericæ, and his examination of living specimens has removed all his doubts; but we confess ourselves not quite satisfied on this head, and propose to give our own remarks upon the affinity of that plant at another opportunity. It is an observation of Mr. Peck's worth mentioning that on the White mountains of New Hampshire, the slender stems of this plant, branch closely into groups of turfs sufficiently strong to bear the weight of a man standing upon them. Perhaps, however, it may doubted if this be the same species.

Crocus *lagenæflorus*, Salisb. the gourd-flowered crocus, of which three varieties are mentioned: the one here figured with gold-yellow colour has the synonym of Crocus *aureus* of Sibthorp's Flora Græca, which seems, however, to differ in some particulars. M. S. maintains, against Mr. Gawler, that this is the real *C. Mœsiacus* of former botanists, and distinct from the common one figured in the Botanical Magazine: we are not willing to follow either of these gentlemen in the mazes of their synonymical researches. Eurispermum *grandiflorum*, is that beautiful species of Protea with separated leaves, and large bracted flowers; one of those, according to Mr. S. that are confounded in our gardens under the name of *P. decora*. The following observation, affording another proof of the striking analogy between the animal and vegetable kingdoms, is entirely new:—"In the whole genus the *males* are far more *prolific* and shewy than the females; as in the generality of animals."

Appended to this number are the Indexes for the first part of the second volume of this work; the names of one of them, called the "Index *sexualis*," Mr. S. uses as pegs to hang notes upon. At Calypso *Borealis*, No. 89, it is observed that there is already a genus so called by Petit Thouars, and that the generic name of *Cytherea* is to be substituted. "Quia Κυθηι τους ἐρωτας, nuptias occultat." Another note (not sexual) relates to Randia *longiflora*, No. 93, which Mr. S. intends to raise to the rank of a genus, under the title *Euclinia*; not, as one might suppose, in allusion to a bed, or the author's Torus, but "*ob ramos pulchre reclinatos.*" Respecting Hookera *coronaria*, called Brodia after Mr. Brodie, by Dr. Smith, we are told, "Nomen ut fertur, pro alio late sonante rejecturus est Cl. Smith." To facilitate the study of the noble art of punning, allusions of this kind ought always to be printed in italics, a rule neglected in the passage just quoted.

It is not that we think the study of cryptogamous plants less important, but because they are less generally interesting, that we have confined our remarks to the phænogamous. Perhaps the sea-weeds, from the uncommon beauty of their colours, and delicacy of their forms, are as generally attractive as any, and we hope soon to find an opportunity of noticing more particularly the History of the Fuci, by Dawson Turner, esq. a number of which continues to be published every month, and maintains, in every respect, the high character we gave of it in a former report.

NATURALIST's MONTHLY REPORT.

MAY.

The Leafing Month.

Airs, vernal airs,
Breathing the smell of grove and field, attune
The trembling leaves.

A MORE backward spring than the present has not been remembered for many years. On the first of May the woods and hedges were almost wholly destitute of verdure. In the beginning of the month, however, the weather became warmer than, for some weeks, it had been, and vegetation proceeded with such unusual rapidity, that, in the course of a fortnight, the whole country had assumed its vernal attire.

May 8. Most of the fruit trees are in bloom.

About the fifth of this month the young eels began to ascend the rivers, and continued to pass till about the twentieth. But, for some days towards the conclusion, their numbers were very few. It is evident, that eels, which inhabit rivers of maritime districts, go, towards the winter, to the sea for the purpose of depositing there their young. These at the commencement of the warm weather in Spring, having attained the thickness of common packthread, and the length of about three inches, issue from thence, and proceed to their natural habitations in the fresh water. Their progress is singular. Unable to withstand the strong

strong current in the deep parts of the rivers, they are compelled to make their way close along the shores, following every turn and bay throughout the whole of their progress. They swim near the surface, forming a blackish line some inches in width; and they move along with considerable rapidity. I should rather be inclined to suppose that the greater part pass during the night, since, after about ten o'clock in the morning, their numbers, for the rest of the day, are generally much diminished. We cannot be surprized that eels should in some rivers be so numerous, when we reflect upon the myriads that are, every year, known to be brought into existence.

May 10th. The elm and lime trees are in leaf; and the horse chesnut trees are beginning to put forth their flowers. The Gale or Dutch myrtle (*myrica gale*) is in flower.

The nightingale is heard.

May 20th. The cockchafers (*scarabæus melolontha*) are in greater abundance this year than I have ever seen them. The oaks, the leaves of which are just appearing, are so crowded with these insects, that, in the course of a short time, all their verdure must, for a while, be destroyed. Some species of willow are likewise much infested by them. In the evenings, near the out-skirts of woods, the humming noise, which they make, during flight, is so loud as not to be much unlike the distant sound of drums. Immense quantities of them are every day destroyed by different species of birds. Owls and some of the smaller kinds of hawks, seem, now, in a great measure, to subsist upon them; for in almost all the exuviæ thrown up by these birds, that I have seen, there have been the shells of cockchafers.

I have just been informed, that the hawthorn hedges, within twenty or thirty miles of London, have suffered greatly from a species of caterpillar; the webs of which, in some places, are so numerous as almost to cover the bushes. What insect this is the caterpillar of, I have not been able to learn.

May 22d. The ivy-leaved snap-dragon, (*antirrhinum and cymbalaria*) trefoil buck-bean, (*menyanthes trifoliatum*) common comfrey, (*symphy officinale*) and ever-green alkanet, (*anchusa sempervirens*) are now in flower.

May 28th. The mulberry tree is coming into leaf. This is nearly the latest, in its leafing, of all trees that grow in our islands.

May 31st. No mackrel, (except a few large ones, about six weeks ago) have yet been caught on the Hampshire coasts.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE season during the greatest part of the month has continued favourable for the growth of almost all sorts of crops, which consequently have in general a most promising appearance, though in many instances the wheats are rather thin upon the ground, especially the later sown crops.

The grounds intended for the growth of turnips have been mostly put in a very complete state of preparation; and a considerable extent of land has been already sown with them, particularly in the southern districts.

The potatoe crops are likewise extensive, and look well, though a little rain would be serviceable to them.

The hay districts about the metropolis have now mostly begun to cut their crops of grass, which in most cases are found to turn out good, and pretty full upon the ground, though in some instances not so much so as was expected after the rains in last month.

In the fruit districts there is almost every where a promising appearance both in the apple and pear crops, though complaints are made in particular situations of their not having set so well as might have been supposed.

The appearance of the hop crops may likewise upon the whole be said to be favourable.

Notwithstanding that much wheat and other grain is still kept in the hands of the farmers, they continue to look up considerably.

Fat stock of all descriptions is on the rise, and the sale of most kinds of lean stock is more brisk.

Current price of Grain.

	s.	s.	d
Wheat	66	80	0
Fine ditto	82	85	0
Rye (new).....	46	52	0
Barley	40	45	0
Malt (new)	65	75	0
White Peas (boilers)	110	125	0
Grey ditto.....	60	64	0

	s.	s.
Beans.....	62	68
Tick beans (old)	58	64
Oats	42	45
Rape Seed, per last ..	35	38
Fine Flour	65	68
Seconds	55	62

In

In Smithfield Market, on the 24th, beef and mutton on the advance, veal and pork cheaper, but lamb as in our last.

To sink the offal, at per stone of 8lb.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Beef.....	5	0	to	6	0
Mutton.....	5	0	to	6	0
Veal.....	5	6	to	6	6
Pork.....	5	0	to	6	0
Lamb.....	6	0	to	7	0

Beasts.....	700
Sheep and Lambs	6,500
Calves.....	280
Pigs.....	250

Haymarket.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Hay	4	15	0	to	6	10	0
Straw	1	19	0	to	2	8	0
Clover	6	0	0	to	7	15	0

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

***Observations** on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of May to the 24th of June, 1808, inclusive, Two Miles N.W. of St. Paul's.*

Barometer.

Highest 30.20, June 12. Wind N.
Lowest 29.70. June 4. Wind S.W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours { 34-hundredths of an inch. { Between the mornings of the 30th and 31st, the mercury fell from 30.14 to 29.80.

Thermometer.

Highest 81°. June 18. Wind W.
Lowest 44°. June 7. Wind S.W.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. { 12°. { On the 17th the mercury at the highest was 69°, but on the 18th it was as high as 81°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is very trifling: an account of it will be given in our next report. The average height of the thermometer for the month is 61°, full three degrees and a half lower than it was for the last month; the variations have been but trifling, as well in the density, as in the temperature of the atmosphere. The wind has been variable, the weather in general very bright. The hay-harvest is abundant about the metropolis, and hitherto, the season for gathering it in, has been very favourable. In the early part of the spring, as we noticed in our report for April, (see p. 384) the season was extremely backward, but during the last six weeks, the change has been so considerable as to bring every thing as forward as we usually meet with it at the end of June.

Astronomical Anticipations.

To trace the progress of the Moon for a few evenings we may observe, that she is on the meridian on the 3d of July at four minutes past eight: on the fourth it will be two minutes past nine before she comes into the same position: and on the fifth it will be one minute after ten, and on the sixth she will be on the meridian precisely at eleven: at that time Jupiter is just rising in the east by south. It is full moon on the seventh at three minutes after noon: after which she gradually declines till the 23d when we have new moon again. Mercury is an evening star till the 29th, but he will be seen with difficulty after the first two or three days in the month. Venus is still a morning star, but on account of her vicinity to the Sun she is not visible. The Sun and Venus are both in the sign Cancer, but at the end of the month the planet will be in the seventh of Leo, and the Sun in the eighth of the same sign.

The Sun rises on the first day of the month at sixteen minutes *before* four, and on the last at eighteen minutes *past* four, of course the days shorten, morning and evening, an hour and eight minutes. On the first the clock is more than three minutes before the Sun; it goes on increasing till on the 31st the difference between a well regulated clock and the sun-dial is six minutes.

On the 30th of July will be published, the SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER *to our Twenty-fifth Volume, containing*—HALF-YEARLY RETROSPECTS *of* DOMESTIC *and* FRENCH LITERATURE, *with copious* INDEXES, TITLE, &c.